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WEEKLY

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UDAYA SHANKAR ON DANCE MISSION

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Udaya Shankar and his troupe have left Bombay for a series of dance recitals in England and America. The object of his extensive tour is to secure fund to revive his dance centre.

The pictures here represent Udaya Shankar as Shiva, and Amala Devi as Parvati. This is a dance sequence from Shiva-Parvati ballet, when both contested for the top rank in dance art.

PANORAMA OF WILD LIFE

(SEE PAGES—4 & 5)

Nature's Wash-And-Brush-Up

★

BY DAVID GUNSTON

MANY people regard all animals, with the possible exception of the domestic cat, as **generally dirty in habit, not given to being very particular about cleanliness. They think of the pig and the cod, and judge all animals by these two unfortunate creatures which always appear to be in a dirty state. They forget that both pigs and cattle, if kept under wild natural conditions, are as clean as the fireside tabby. And they forget, too, of the many interesting ways of toilet in the wild.**

The truth is that most creatures of higher intelligence keep themselves reasonably clean, some are exceptionally fastidious about their personal cleanliness, and only a comparative few neglect their toilet altogether.,

Take the badger, for instance. Dubbed earth-pig and condemned as a dirty creature because it lives in an underground burrow or 'sett', it is actually one of the cleanest of creatures. It keeps its own bristly hair scrupulously clean, digs and makes regular use of a self-contained and frequently-changed earth closet, and has a periodical clean up of its lair, carting all the dirty litter outside away from its hole. Most fur-covered animals keep their coats reasonably clean, often going to strange lengths to do so. The fox, a fox which is a notoriously dirty and smelly animal (no badger will have anything to do with one), has been known to take a bundle of moss in its mouth, and wading slowly into a pond, submerge its whole body by degrees until only its muzzle holding the moss (now full of fleas from its body) is showing. It then leaves the flea-ridden moss and is cleansed. Even hedgehogs will take to water to rid themselves of lice.

●

Elephants will roll in soft mud to clean their hides and they frequently make use of their trunks as hoses, showering themselves with water to keep clean—and cool. They somtimes get caked in liquid mud which ..soon dries and falls off, leaving them spotlessly clean underneath.

All the big cats are as clean as their domesticated cousins, licking their fur and paws and generally cleaning up after each meal. Smaller furred creatures spend a proportionately longer period looking after their fur. **Tiny mice may spend up to half their waking lives cleaning their fur with claws and teeth, area by area. Seals and rihnos like a good scratch, and often wear smooth rocks and stones which have been used regularly for the purpose. Forest hogs and bongos have their own favourite trees against which they scratch their coats. This keeps them in clean condition and acts like the brushing of a dog or horse. Pine martens will sometimes hollow out a place in old dead trees in which to roll and clean themselves. And all toothed creatures take great care of their teeth. The teeth of a wolf or rat may be yellow, but that is their natural colour and they will always be quite clean and free of food.**

In the bird world this business of

(Continued on page 27)

Mr. G. Edward Clark, information Officer of the U.S.I.S. in India, was specially called to the U.S. to cover the American tour of India's Prime Minister Pt. Nehru.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

Zona Gale's description of her father: "He loved to stand in the prow of life's ship and feel the spray of the future in his face".

★

"Daddy", said little Johnny, looking up from his book, "what are diplomatic relations?"

"My boy", said his father, sadly, "there aren't any".

The dramatic critic started to leave in the middle of the second act.

★

"Don't go now", said the manager. "I promise there's a terrific kick in the next act".

"Fine", was the retort: "Give it to the author".

Asking For It

He was charged with striking a woman in a bus, and the magistrate asked him what excuse he could offer.

★

OBLIQUE ANGLES: The difference between a man's sweetheart and his wife is about seven dollars per meal ....Indoor sports are all right if they go home at a reasonable hour ....The trouble with America's foreign relations is that they are all broke. When it comes to used cars, it's hard to drive a bargain. Traveling faster than sound will at least eliminate the voice from the back seat.

★

"Oh, boy" cried the Russian genius, who had somehow come into possession of an American mail-order catalogue. "Look at all these wonderful new things to invent!"

★

"The architect covers his mistakes with ivy, the physician with Sod, and the bride with a number of things—principally mayonnaise."—"Forward", Johannesburg.

★

Hermann Selhorst, warder at Brunswick Prison, in Westphalia, let two prisoners go home for the week-end—and lent th m a prison car to travel in. Recently, the other grateful prisoners gave him a royal welcome. He is to live with them for the next 18 months, after being found guilty of aiding and abetting prisoners to escape.

●

Immortalized By Mae West, Queen Of The Quip

Twillie: There's something sweet and dainty about a ladie's boodwahr.

Mae West: How do you know?

Twillie: Un.....Huh?

Mae West: Come on....answer the question.

Twillie: Why, the latest etiquette books are just full of such knowledge.

Mae West: Um, for a second I thought I heard the voice of experience.

★

"I generally resist temptation unless I can't resist it".

★

Curtain speech after the performance of CATHERINE THE GREAT: "They say that Catherine had 300 lovers. I've tried to do the best I could in the course of an evening.

'NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM.

★

Twillie: My love! You incinerate me! Your walk! Your talk! The way you wave your little pinky.

Mae West: Your line ain't low enough to trip me.

Twillie: I climbed the ladder of love to reach for a star!

Mae West: Well, reach for the air. I'm in no moon for astronomy.

From 'My Little Chickadee'.

★

"You interest me", says Catherine to the Turkish ambassador. "See me later and we'll talk Turkey".

CATHERINE THE GREAT.

★

Man Sighs: "I'll go crazy if I don't kiss you".

Miss West: "You'll go crazy if you do".

★

Jaurez: What beautiful hair, what beautiful eyes, what beautiful ears, what beautiful shoulders....

Mae West: Are you making love or taking inventory?

from DIAMOND LIL.

★

Girl: "My goodness those diamonds are lovely".

Mae West: "Goodness had nothing to do with it".

★

Jeff: Why don't you let me get you a shot-gun divorce?

Mae West: I'm saving it for a rainy day.

★

Jeff: I know, but—you should be thinking of your future.

Mae West: I ain't thinking of my past.

★

"Keep cool and collect".

from BELLE OF THE NINETIES.

★

Carter: I shouldn't say all this, but it's Spring, and Spring is the time for love.

Mae West: What's the matter with the rest of the year?

MUSIC HATH GREAT CHARM

★

By Melvin Fishley

FOR centuries learned men have been saying that "music hath charms to soothe the savage beast". **Today, doctors and psychologists are on the trail of the health values in music and they are finding that music contains curative properties as certain in their effect as pink pills or ultra-violet rays. "Musical therapy" is already a familiar term, and instances of successful application of music in sickness are numerous enough to indicate important possibilities for music in medicine. Dr. G. W. Crile, one of the world's greatest surgeons, has stated that a number of emotional diseases may be relieved or cured by the application of the right music.**

In the past few years, scores of examples of the effect that music has upon sick people have been listed. Ingenious experiments carried out with hand-gripping machines, respiration-recording apparatus, and other scientific devices have shown that music tones up the involuntary muscles and heightens action. Amongst other things, it tones up the digestive muscles. Certain chords will quicken the breathing; single notes will increase the heart action and rousing melodies will cause it to beat even faster. All these effects have been used to advantage in treating hospital patients. A Russian professor has even claimed that music is capable of improving the sight by as much as 25 per cent, since rhythm stimulates the eye muscles.

●

A noted pianist, who was persuaded to carry out experiments in a mental hospital, found that obstinate social behaviour could be softened, lost memory restored and interest in life revived through the use of melodies played in the patient's presence.

Songs of childhood, young love and patriotism were used, and gentle compositions such as Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." In practically every case, a melody was found that led to a burst of tears and salutary mental catharsis. An Italian patient responded to the 'Miserere' from 'Il Trovatore,' and a German woman to 'Du, du liegst mir in Herzen.' Forgotten loved ones were remembered and asked for, silliness ceased and contact with the living world was resumed—in some instances for the first time in many years.

Statistics which have been kept in the Manhattan State Hospital are truly astonishing. "Musical therapy" in this hospital has completely cured 38 per cent of its patients; 33 per cent have shown some improvement, whilst 29 per cent remain unaffected.

In prisons, too, some remarkable results have been achieved with music. Prisoners have been turned from a resistive attitude toward a willing and co-operative frame of mind. After music has been played, it has been observed that even the most refractory offender is desirous of talking about the people he loves most in the world. Often he is willing to obey any kind of order for the sake of being allowed to enjoy regular listening.

The soothing power of music has, of course, been recognised down the ages. Pythagoras and his disciples sang beautiful hymns to fend off the ills of flesh and mind. King Saul, when

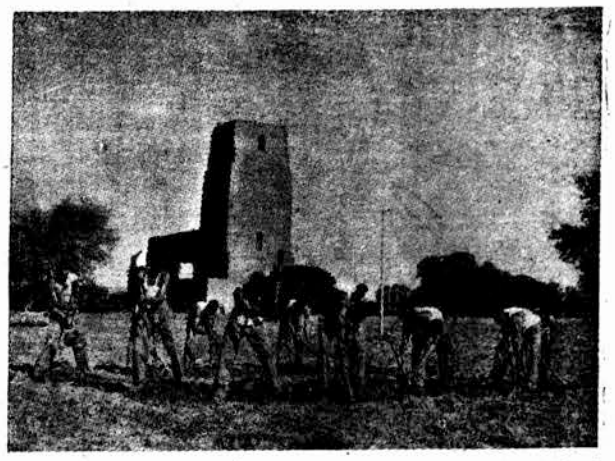
(Continued on page 27)

Mr. B. K. Patel, the popular Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who has been given an extension of service with the City Corporation for another three years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Army Digs For Victory

JAWANS TAKE A HAND IN 'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN



The Jawans digging and softening the ground for cultivation.

IF self-sufficiency in food is today the slogan of the Indian nation, it is, in a special sence, a target for the Army.

Soon after word went forth from the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. K. M. Cariappa, to Army men, a couple of months ago, to do their bit, in their own humble way, to ease India's food situation, instructions were sent to all the units under the three Army Commands—Western, Eastern and Southern—to launch the 'grow-more-food and anti-waste' campaign on a war footing in the existing national emergency.

Directed to work in the closest liaison with the civil authorities, all officers, JCOs and non-combatants have since been waging a 'war' against food scarcity with the same integrity and selfless devotion as a military operation. Going 'flat out' to produce more food and even more so to avoid waste, the Army hopes to be able to make a substantial contribution towards solving the country's economic crisis.

Officers To Set Example

As India today needs more cereals than other foodgrains, the Army, consistent with its own commitments, is concentrating its attention first on growing wheat. Besides, fruit and vegetable farming is also being developed to an appreciable extent.

All ranks are required to spend a minimum of eight hours a week in agricultural activities, the officers taking the lead in order to set an example. Every officer is expected to plant in his house at least two fruit trees and messes and hostels six each, besides growing all kinds of vegetables. It has been decided to observe July 15 evey year as 'Tree Plantation Day', and on this day, trees will be planted in all cantonments throughout India wherever troops reside, as also in bungalows occupied by officers.

It has been impressed upon all ranks that, if properly conducted, the drive will not only help the country to become self-sufficient in food but considerably benefit the Army as a whole. The proceeds of the Army farms and gardens will supplement formation and unit funds and reduce expenditure on food purchases.

While every conceivable assistance is being given and will continue to be given by Command and Area headquarters, each unit has been told that the best help is self-help, and it is up to the local commanders to surmount all the difficulties that come their way and "deliver the goods".

Austerity Menus

Austerity menus, both in the officers' messes and private bungalows are the order of the day. The importance of meticulous economy is being brought home to all men, who are being made to realise that as there are still millions of people in India not getting even one square meal a day, it is insumbent on their part to make the best use of what is provided and to save foodstuffs by scrupulous avoidance of waste, which is bad at any time but criminal in the present contingency.

To avoid loss of food through deterioration and damage by insects while in military charge, commanders of all grades have been made responsible for inspecting stores and depots more frequently.

Major-General V. R. Khanolkar, Commander of Delhi area, watching a tractor at work.

Ex Servicemen's Part

Sixteen thousand acres of virgin soil is to be brought under the plough this cold weather by ex-servicemen. Though part of the post-war resettlement scheme to be implemented by the Defence Rehabilitation Organisation, it will also help the Army food drive a great deal.

Ten thousand acres will be acquired in the 'terai' area, 1,000 acres in the Ganga Khaddar (U.P.) and 5,000 acres in the north of Rampur State adjecent to the U.P. 'terai' area. Under the scheme, every settler will get Rs 500 each from the Central Government and the Provincial Government and himself contribute an equal amount.

Reports received at the Army HQ in New Delhi from the three Army Commands indicate that the two-pronged drive on the food front has made satisfactory progress all over the country.

Kashmir Gives Lead

Officers and Jawans of the Indian Army in the Jammu and Kashmir Areas have embarked upon an elaborate programme of food growing. All ranks have been asked to conserve foodstuffs and eliminate waste. Only one meat dish, vegetable dishes and either rice or bread or chapatis is considered just the right meal per head. All lavish enterainments have been tabooed.

It has been planned that all units outside the Jammu and Srinagar city limits should grow vegetables and other agricultural produce for their own use. It is estimated that soon the Army authorities will be in position to cut down their food demands.

Women's Catering Course

The Western Command recently organised a women's course in order to train the wives of Army officers in scientific methods of cooking and economical use of food rations. The object behind was for the wives of officers to utilise the knowledge thus gained subsequently to train the wives of JCO's and other OR's, so that the maximum variety of well-balanced diet might be available to them out of the rations supplied to them by the Army.

Although the Army ration is fairly rich in food value, much of its effectiveness is lost due to careless handling unhygienic conditions and improper storage. So, it was felt that a team of welfare workers trained in catering would eventually be able to teach the uneducated wives of ORs the basic principles of cooking.

Eastern Command

In the Eastern Command, several thousand acres of land have been brought under cultivation, the main crops grown being wheat, maize paddy and pulses, as also vegetables.

The Command has requested all the Provincial Governments within its jurisdiction to make allotments to regiments located in their areas to enable them to establish large model farms having the latest type of mechanical equipment.

Each unit is to be given a farm, depending on its requirements in the rural or colonisation areas which the provinces may be developing. It is contemplated that, once the farms become running concerns, vocational training centers for the regiments will be established. In addition to training in agricultural subjects, training in cottage industries, animal breeding and fisheries will also be imparted.

Where Government land is not obtainable the possibility of procuring land on lease is to be explored. It is intended that the centres or units develop forms of fairly big sizes varying from 10 to 100 acres, the smaller and bigger ones to be all run on equally modern and scientific lines.

Area and sub-area commands are to get into touch with the local branches of the Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board and encourage them to form agricultural co-operative societies on a community basis with sufficient membership, to enable ex-servicemen to work model farms of 400 to 600 acres each or even more. In order to implement this, the co-operation of the provincial branches of the Post-war Reconstruction Trust Fund is to be sought to put the societies on a working basis by grants, loans or advances as may be found necessary.

Assam Project

In Assam alone, 20,000 acres of land are at present being cultivated by the Army. The site of the farm, which is under the management of the Shillong Sub-Area, is on a vast virgin tableland near Jowai, about 30 miles from Shillong. This plateau has been given to the Army authorities by the Provincial Government on a nominal rent, and according to the present arrangement Government will advance to the farm a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 recoverable within three years.

A comprehensive directive on cookhouse hygiene and sanitation, elimination of waste, storage arrangements sterilisation of utensils, prevention of contamination and proper preservation and utilisation of left-over food has been issued in simple language.

Air Officers Commanding R. I. A. F. Operational and Training Commands and Commanding Officers of R. I. A. F. Units directly controlled by Air Headquarters met in Conference recently at the Air H. Q. New Delhi. (Sitting left to right) Air Commodore D. A. B. Nanda, Air Officer i/c Personnel and Organisation; Air Commodore Narendra, Air Officer i/c Technical and Supply Services; Air Vice Marshal S. Mukerjee, O. B. E., Deputy Chief of Air Staff; Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C., C.A.S. and C-in-C R.I.A.F.; Air Commodore A. M. Engineer, D.F.C.; Air Officer Commanding R.I.A.F. Operational Command and Air Commodore R.H.D. Singh, Air Officer Commanding R.I.A.F. Training Command. Standing (Left to Right) Wing Comr. O. P. Mehra; G/Capt. K. L. Sondhi; G/Capt. E. W. Pinto and G/Capt. Harjindar Singh, M.B.E.

Too Big A Bait

The liner had called at a remote South Sea island, and natives paddled out in canoes to meet the visitors. At the head of the reception committee came the island's monarch, a huge man with a battered topper on his head. He was accompanied by his staff, all of his wives and children, and his Prime Minister, a Cockney who had been stranded there years before and had been adopted by the tribe.

The king and his party were welcomed aboard the ship. The subjects remained alongside, oegging passengers to throw pennies down to them. Whenever a coin struck the water half a dozen islanders at once dived for it.

When one of the visitors began to throw small silver coins the excitement became intense, and in the hope of moving them to an even more spirited exhibition of their powers, the man fished in his pockets until he found a five-shilling piece. He was in the act of throwing it over when the Prime Minister caught his arm.

"Please," he begged, "don't do that. You'll be 'aving 'Is Royal 'Ighness over board next"!

JUNGLE (Thriller) LORE

By Margaret

NEARLY two decades afo an American Safari cut his way through dense African underbrush into the thick jungles in the heart of the dark continent. The party had covered 25,000 miles on its trip of thrills and adventure. Beginning at Culver City Los Angeles, the party took the train to New York, thence to Genoa, Port Said and Mombasa by ship, from the last named stop to Nairobi, Masdini, Butaba, Panyamur and Uganda. The safari invaded Murchison Falls, dreaded country of the sleeping sickness, Lake Albert and the Belgian Congo. Side trips took the adventure into the Upper White Nile and Victoria Nine country

The caravan was composed of a hundred trucks and autos. A portable generator plant producing 1,400 amperes provided the power for lights. electric motors, the refrigerator in the food truck, and lit the camp. There were 35 white people in the Safari and about 100 African guards, labourers and hunters. The company carried 30,000 pounds of canned food, and picked up fresh food wherever possible to augment this supply. Autos plied back and forth from camp sites to the nearest villages relaying as much fresh food as could be obtained.

This was Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers' venure into Africa to get authentic scenes of Jungle and tribe life for the filming of the adventures of the well-known hunter Aloysius Horn and the strange story he had narrated to Ethelreda Lewis about the white goddess of the Isorgi. The film was two years in the making and it turned out to be the most stupendous achievement in the history of motion pictures. When "Trader Horn" was released it proved to be a box-office attraction which out-grossed most of the years films.

Risked Life And Limb

But the filming of the picture was not all celluloid adventure, and the company risked life and limb in undertaking the filming of Horn's African adventures. The behind-the-scenes life of the party was as thrilling and adventurous as the film story for which it had journeyed to Africa. Incidentally it was to lay the pattern for many a future picture which other units undertook, but none of which achieved the success or popularity of the original.

Jungle lore connected with motion pictures is varied; some of the stories relate to the production expedition, while others relate to the actors in the drama but all these narratives are impregnated with spice and thrills. It was when the film "Trader Horn" was half way through production that a storm broke out near the scene of location. . The tents in which the stars and film crew were housed were swept away, much of the apparel of the staff was lost. The entire Safari made a dash to save as much of the film equipment as possible. Fortunately none of the scenes shot were lost. On another occasion when a scene was being shot a short distance away from the camp, a terrified rhinoceros charged straight for the camera. The cameraman darted to the side dragging his camera stand with him. While a well-aimed bullet from one of the African guards hit the beast between the eyes bringing it to a stop.

Star Struck Down

The film crew had spent considerable time shooting the sequences of the film, and had so far weathered all mishaps. But a few months before the final shots could be taken, two of the M.G.M. staff, whose services were considered indispensable to the filming of the picture, were smitten with fever, and had to abandon the troupe. Filming was held up for a short while, but was resumed subsequently with the technical staff on hand. A few weeks later the Safari having completed its work, packed its baggage and took the trail back for New York and Los Angeles.

The film, when it was released proved to be a big box-office draw, and netted the producers a large revenue.

But it was the end of a promising career for Edwina Booth. The star of the film was sticken with a dreaded tropical disease, which terminated her film life, and put an end to her fondest hopes of continuing as a star in pictures. "Trader Horn" was Edwina Booth's first and last film.

The completion of the filming of "Trader Horn" did not however, signify a stop to the filming of jungle thrillers. There were several shots left over from the film which had not been used in the picture, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer finding that jungle stories were a big draw to movie-goers thought out another series with a jungle background.

Tarzan Thrillers

The remaining scenes from "Trader Horn" were put to effective use when Metro decided to recreate Edgar Rice Burroughs famous character "Tarzan" and chose Olympic champ Johnny Weissmuller to portray the ape-man in the first of their pictures. Weissmuller fitted into the role perfectly, and the film proved to be another box-office attraction. The series were continued with the same stars in the main roles, Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan playing the lead in six of the Tarzan thrillers.

In "Tarzan and His Mate" Weissmuller was required to grapple with a huge rhino. The difficulty was that tame rhinos had never been heard of. But George Emerson, trainer or animal stars for the movies said that he would fill the bill, and this he did. A tame rhino was soon seen on the M. G. M. lot. The animal was gorged with food to make it 'doclie' and Weissmuller rode the beast and did a good grappling act with it in the picture. The taming of a rhino, it is said, had been unheard of before.

In another scene Tarzan was shown wrestling with a huge 16-foot alligator, Every precaution was taken to protect the crew and star from the ferocity of the reptile. The creature's jaws were securely taped before it could be released into the water. However, it so happened that in the midst of the struggle between crocodile and man the tapes which held the jaws of the reptile snapped. Weissmuller was in a tight spot. But he had broken Olympic swimming records and such was his speed in the water that sports scribes dubbed him the 'Human Tornado'. Weissmuller proved worthy of the nomenclature, and swam the distance to the banks of the river in shorter time than he had taken to break world swimming records. He left an infuriated alligator in the water snapping its jaws ferociously behind him.

Elephants Have Their Way

Elephants have featured prominently in jungle pictures. Elephant charges have often been shown in Tarzan films. But in "Tarzan's Secret Treasure" Weissmuller was expected to lead a group of elephants into the water and swim along the river with them. But the pachyderms would not venture into the river. So their trainer had to take over from Weissmuller and double for Tarzan in the scene.

Since the scene was mostly underwater and no human appeared in the same shots it was alright. Because Johnny Weismuller's double for the scene was only five-feet-three, and Weissmuller is very near the six-foot-six mark.

A dive from Brooklyn Bridge is nothing to an athlete so far as the height of the bridge goes. But there is an under-current which makes the dive dangerous. Steve Brodie, a New York athlete, is credited with a dive from the bridge. Whether Brodie's dive is legendary or fact is a debatable point.

But Weissmuller is said to have performed the dive. He is described as the "Man who dared to dive from Brooklyn Bridge." All the same one can never tell whether this is also not a publicity stunt so dear to the film world.

Elmo Lincoln, who played the first Tarzan role claims that he had to think out his own stunts. He boasts that once he had to kill a lion in a sequence of his picture. "We were no sissies then," he adds. But neither are the stars of today, although the technique of production is a little less violent and animals are not killed to provide a realistic touch to a picture.

When Buster Crabbe, who acted in "Tarzan, the Fearless", was going through his act in another jungle thriller entitled "King of the Jungle", one of the lions, whom he featured with, made a grab for his leg. Buster was badly injured, but within a few days was back on the lot re-enacting the scene.

Modern Stunts

There are usually vine-swinging scenes in the Tarzan pictures, and sometimes doubles do the swinging. Bert Goodrich, who has doubled for many of the screen idols in the more dangerous action shots. doubled for Crabbe in Tarzan

Goodrich was asked to execute three leaps in the air from overhanging vines at a height of fifty feet from the ground. Goodrich completed the first two leaps successfully, but as he grasped the third vine the strands snapped, and the stunt man landed fifty feet below. Luckily he landed on a bank of shale, and this broke his fall somewhat. Goodrich sustained injuries all over his body, and was rushed to hospital. Two hours later he was back on the scene of location performing the same stunt before the camera.

Though most jungle pictures are cleverly dressed up to look as if they are shot on location in darkest Africa, they are actually shot on studio-created jungles on a Hollywood back lot. The studios have a permanent jungle, which costs them no small fortune to keep lushly green throughout the year. Some also keep a large private zoo, where animals are trained. When lions, black panthers and other wild animals are being used in production, every precaution is taken to protect cast and crew. The animals are worked behind a heavy wire screen and armed guards stand on the sidelines ready for any emergency. And to make doubly sure, the animals are always well fed. But in spite of all the precautions, accidents do happen, and these provide the behind-the-scenes thrills in the making of pictures.

Illingworth in The Daily Mail, London

BRITISH VIEW: "They let him out once before."

PANORAMA OF THE WILD

★

An elephant's burial ground is usually beyond ordinary human view. It is here presented replete with skeletons and ivory pieces scattered about.

★

Johnny Weismuller wrestles with a full-grown lion in his second Tarzan picture.

Edwina Booth, star of "Tra der Horn", was stricken with a serious tropical dise ase while on location in Africa.

★

Wild tribes feature prominently in jungle thrillers. Here a n American safari is attacked by wild Jokoni tribe.

★

PATTER *By Asude*

THE COMPLEAT WANGLER

IF you have not read Izaac Walton's 'magnum opus', you have not missed much. Read this. There is no great difference between "angling" and "wangling." If Walton told you how to become the "compleat angler", I shall teach you how to be the "compleat wangler." That little "w" only provides the ginger to "angling." It is a great word for ginger, that "w". 'You' know. War,—wine,—and shall we say,—women.

But do you know what "wangling" is? Probably, you heard the word once or twice, but did not grasp the hang of it. Here is what the Fowlers have to say about it: "Wangle: (slang): Secure (favour, desired result) by plausibility or management or other dubious means; show in the desired light, cook, fake, (report etc.)."

That's what you do to land a fish, don't you? "Secure by plausibility or management etc."? Take it from me, this "wangling" is no less fishy than the job of angling. The same old routine, ground-bait, hook, and line and fly and so on. And it needs the same patience,—waiting till the fish start to rise. For fish, read "Minister", or "Magistrate," or "Member for your Constituency" as the case may be.

The whole trouble with modern Education is that it will never recognise Facts as they are, but must needs adulterate them with the dishwater of Fancy and Fiction. What am I talking about now? I am talking about all this highfalutin' stuff you hear: "Moral, intellectual, and spiritual training"....That's the eyewash I am talking about.

Do you want a job for yourself, or, for your son, or do you not? If you don't, there is nothing further to be said. You can spout as much Morality or Spirituality as you wish. That's the Minister's vocation after he becomes a Minister. But supposing you are not a Minister yet, but wish to become one, how are you going to work up to it?

Your University cannot tell you. It cannot, because it will never see Facts as they are but will persist in wallowing in a blessed pool of beautiful fantasies. It will tell you all about Discipline, and Culture, and Industry, and Truth, and other toy ballons, but nothing about How to Wangle a Job.

Now, here is the whole Routine. And I am running through it as I have to go to other classes later. I grieve that this effort is going to prove useful. I have always tried to make my Art "useless",—following Oscar Wilde. But probably, one little lapse will pass.

Let us start with the supposition that you have a grown-up boy,—and you want a Job for him. What do you do?

A little bit of a College career will do him no harm,—but a little more than that will be risky. For, then the fellow may have been already drugged with the poppy-juice of copy-book philosophy as doled out daily by a benign University aided and abetted by moralising Ministers. No, no, yank him out of that den quick as you can. He has to get a Job.

The first thing you have to do is to get hold of a Patron. A man who will hold him by the hand and help him climb the ladder. You have to choose the right type of man to fill the bill.

Now, remember this. When casting your eye on the specimens you see about you, never make the mistake of picking out a Good Man for a Patron. Never. I made that mistake more than once in my life,—and look at me now. My Patrons always talked of Honesty, Justice, Fair Play, and nonsense of that kind. The result was that I went on imbibing more and more Morality as I went. But I never got a Job.

If you think that your son is fit to get the job by sheer Merit, what do you want a Patron for? Think that over before you start mixing up the two. Think that over, I say, before you call me names.

Now, how are you going to hook a Patron like that, a Useful, Serviceably Wicked Man, who cares not for such poppycok as "Merit" or "Fair Play" or other piffle of that kind but will agree to get your son through by whatever means offer themselves,—or have to be made. "Or have to be 'made'." Note that.

It is a patient game. Just like "angling". You have to make Contacts. "Higher, higher shall we climb up, the mount of Wangling." Probably your range of acquaintances does not cover more than a handful of petty clerks or small toilers of the field. How are you going to reach up to the Seat of the Mighty?

It can be done. It is being done daily. You have to watch the Wanglers at work. You never know how one little man can lead to another a little bigger, and from him to another still bigger, and so on until you have seen the course being run through. For, it is a Course all right, just like your "B.Sc." "B.COM." or the like.

Sometimes, a little party in the afternoon helps things. You make Contacts,—from small fry to the big whales,—as you go along.....(The dots are meant to cover your progress till you have reached your whale). Now, my Wangler, what are you going to feed him with?

Depends on what species the Whale belongs to. Is it a Congress Whale, or a Government Whale, or a Big Business Whale, or a Labour Whale, or some other Whale? You have to get that right, for your bait will have to suit the Whale,—both ground—as well as hook.

Can you say: "Sir, I have seen many bananas in many fields, and many potatoes in many patches, but never did I see a banana more beautiful nor a potatoe sweeter than we had at the lunch you gave us yesterday?"

Can you say: "Sir, I have seen many men wearing their Sherwanis, but never did I see one wear so gracefully than I see you"?

Can you say: "Sir, this Government is going to the dogs by taking the bread out of the mouth of honest businessman like you?" (This, of course, with an eye to Big Business,—the same men for whom Income-tax Tribunals are rigged up.)

Can you say: "Sir, your daughter sings so beautifully. I could not leave my seat till midnight last night hearing her sing."? (This, naturally, to the Chairman of the I.T. Tribunal, before whom your case is pending.).

Can you say: "Sir, you are looking bloodier than ever?" You could not say that to the pre-Independence Magistrate. You can, now that we are free. The Magistrate of those days did not understand, being a mere Britisher. His khaddar version will.

Now, can you or can you not? If you can, all is well. It may not be easy at the first stages to place the tongue at the right place in your cheek. But keep it up. It will come. It may not be easy to tell a Minister to his face that he has a handsome face. But carry on, carry on. It will come.

Rome was not built in a day. Look about you. Watch the plodders at work, plodders up the ladder to Big Jobs and Big Business. Follow their line. Ministers are but men. Use the right bait, there is hope for your son yet.

Gandhism Inspires

WORLD CITIZEN NO. 1

BY

ANN BLEVINS

Garry Davis, the Philadelphian who considers it "immoral to be an American citizen today", has come down from the mountain. The 28-year-old former bomber pilot who renounced his American citizenship last year to become "the first world citizen" bade his friends at a Paris cafe and went into retirement a few months ago.

He wanted time to ponder a number of questions. For one thing, he wanted to "find out just who Garry Davis is".

It would, he said, "take a psychiatrist six months to figure out the inner compulsions which led me to give up my American citizenship".

And then there were such world soul-searchings as: What's to be done about the thousands of visionaries who have flocked to Davis's Banners? "What will become of the entire municipalities in England, France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia which have proclaimed themselves "world towns"?"

Davis as much as anyone else is "absolutely astounded" that so many have signed his international registry of world citizens.

"I've been searching myself", Davis said recently. "I don't know whether I have guts enough to be the head of a movement. I'm sure I don't have the wisdom"

Now Davis is back from his meditations. And his first public act was to ask French President Vincent Auriol to send him to prison with Jean Morean, a young Frenchman recently arrested for refusing military service. Davis said:

"I live in France, without papers, and think exactly as he does. It is not fair".

"I will do anything to go to jail" he added.

His attitude seems to bear out the theory that the books on Mahatma Gandhi which predominate on Davis's bookshelves have profoundly influenced him during his period of study and contemplation.

His future course in the huge job of awakening the feeling of common citizenship in men probably will be to strike blows for peace by non-violent resistance. The technique of passive resistance used by Gandhiji in working for a free India may be his guide.

When he isn't trying to go to jail, world citizen Davis works on his plan of action in his small Montparnasse study.

His headquarters does not look like that of a world movement. An old suitcase on the mantel is his filing Cabinet

An outline tacked on a wardrobe door lists the contents of its drawers thus: "1. Material (office supplies). 2. Shirts and underwear, 3. Germany, Spain and South Africa. 4. Italy. 5. Old stuff".

Bright-coloured thumb tacks mark locations of world citizen chapters on a large wall map.

"Some people have said my action in the United Nations last year (he tried to address the General Assembly from the balcony but was hustled out by guards) reminded them of Gandhi's methods", he said. "That's like comparing a candle to the sun."

"The one thing I'm definite about is that we must have a just world order. Sovereign states divide us and lead us into total war"

Davis hasn't yet figured out just what should be expected of the world citizens who sign his registry. He appears more like a religious mystic who works out a code of conduct for himself which his followers may take as their own if they choose.

Garry is the son of society orchestra leader Meyer Davis. After his discharge from the army, he returned briefly to his theatrical career.

In 1942, he had appeared on Broadway with Danny Kaye in "Three to make ready". He worked for awhile with an organisation called United World Federalists, but found no solace, then came to France to renounce his American citizenship.

Now, the great globe itself has his allegiance; the world's billions of inhabitants are his concern.

But as we left his study and started down the stairway, he paused in riffling through his papers. He flashed a rare smile and said:

"Say hello to Philadelphia for me".

"Second helping?"

GANDHI LOOMS LARGER THAN INDIA IN SOUTH AMERICA

First Diplomat At Rio Reports To Nation

BY M. R. MASANI

RIO DE JANEIRO is the capital of Brazil and Buenos Aires the capital of Argentina but, during my year in South America, several letters from India came addressed to the Indian Ambassador in Brazil, Buenos Aires and others addressed to the Indian Ambassador in Argentina, Rio de Janeiro!

The ignorance of the average Brazilian about India is perhaps not as complete as ours about their country, though to most Brazilians India has been essentially a land of Maharajas and snake-charmers. Among the intelligentsia, however, one finds by contrast a sympathetic approach towards, and intense interest in, our country and our people.

To the educated Brazilian, India is above all "the country of Gandhi." The tribute paid to Gandhiji by the naming of a central square in the capital Prace Mahatma Gandhi and the distinguished speakers at a meeting on Gandhiji's birthday last year were only two of several manifestations of the Brazilian regard for our great leader

Gandhi perhaps looms larger even than India in that part of the world, an impression that was reinforced by visits to other countries of South America like Chile, Argentina and Peru.

India's great and unbroken civilisation spanning thousands of years is another feature which Brazil, with a history of only four centuries, finds very glamorous and mysterious. Lastly, India has just emerged into free nationhood and is a new factor in the world and its affairs.

All these factors combine to make Brazilians feel 'sympatico 'to Indians and to want to know more about their country. Our Mission's task, as I saw it, was to convert this sense of mystery and curiosity into knowledge and understanding.

VIGOROUS PRESS: Obviously, the press of a country offers the best channel through which such information and enlightenment can be made available. Brazil possess today a very active and vigorous press. The number of papers is also very large and one might say that, as in India, there are perhaps too many of them. Rio de Janeiro, the capital, alone has 14 morning dailies and 8 evening dailies.

"The Journal de Commercio" edited by Dr. Elmano Cardim and the "Correio da Manha" edited by Dr. Paulo Bittencourt are in every respect comparable with the best of India's dailies in their printing, get-up and reportage. The foreign news and despatches in some of these papers are also of a very high standard. The entire press is organised in the Brazilian Press Association, a very powerful body which serves the interests of working journalists in diverse ways and which has as its energetic and indefatigable President Dr. Herbert Moses, the Editor of 'O Globo.'

Press Sympathetic

Our relations with the Brazilian press were throughout friendly. Apart from the cordiality displayed to us locally, the attitude of the bulk of the press towards India was consistently friendly. There was no trace of anti-Indian propaganda. News items received through the news agencies or from special correspondents were generally objective and unbiassed, while the New Delhi Conference on Indonesia and India's part in the Commonwealth Conference in London were reported with enthusiasm.

Indeed, the only occasion throughout the year when it became necessary for our Embassy to put out any correction or rejoinder was when in August, 1948, a writer in one of the Rio papers made an intemperate and misleading criticism of the Indian Union's attitude towards Hyderabad, and on this occasion I had to arrange for a letter to the Editor over the signature of one of the Secretaries of the Embassy to be published in that paper.

In order to remove possible misconceptions, we followed this up, when things began to move in Hyderabad in September, by helping a high-class political and literary journal "Politica e Letras" to publish an article which showed appreciation of the Indian point of view, of the rapid termination of hostilities and the satisfactory denouement. A leading evening daily of Rio also carried a long three-column article based on material supplied by the Embassy towards the end of September applauding the integration of Hyderabad and other States in the Indian Union.

Much of the credit for the maintenance of the initial goodwill manifested towards us by the press must go to the monthly Bulletin our Embassy put out in the Portuguese language under the title "Da India Distante." (From Distant India).

In determining the lines on which such a Bulletin should be conducted, certain special factors had to be taken into consideration. These were that while Brazilian interest in India's political problems and present-day controversies was fitful and sketchy, there was a keen demand for greater information and knowledge about our way of life, about our arts and crafts, our literature and the spiritual aspects of our national life. I felt convinced that something very different from the normal Embassy handout was called for and our Bulletin was therefore conceived as a vehicle not for spot news of day to day political happenings or controversies, but of background information about what Brazilians considered the more fundamental aspects of Indian life.

Saris Interest Them

The first issue of this Bulletin was issued on 1st January, 1949, and was an instantaneous success. Judging by the reviews in the press and the appreciative letters received from distant corners of Brazil, the Bulletin appeared to meet a definite want. Apart from the good use made of the material by reproduction in the press, some of the items were used for broadcasting also. An indication is given of the subjects in which Brazilians are particularly interested by the fact that the articles most widely reproduced in the Brazilian press covered such varied topics as Mahatma Gandhi, Women of India, the Sari, Maharajahs in Free India, Introduction to Indian Music, and reviews of Pandit Nehru's Autobiography and "Discovery of India."

Documentary films about various aspects of Indian life, both traditional and modern, made a great appeal to Rio audiences. We had three showings of such films and on each occasion there was great interest shown and wide appreciation of the films.

These in themselves were not technically of the hightest quality, but any such inadequacies were entirely overlooked by the Brazilian audiences who were fascinated by their first glimpse of this distant land.

A particular favourite was a film about India's outstanding architectural monuments entitled "Our Heritage", which showed the best among Hindu temples, the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, the Taj Mahal and various other architectural achievements through the centuries. Other films that made an appeal were those showing Indian musical instruments and the various schools of Indian dances; the "Tree of Wealth", being the story of the coconut; and "Made in India", which gives a glimpse of modern large-scale industry.

I had hoped that during my year in Brazil it might be possible to organise an Exhibition which would visually project this country even more effectively into the Brazilian consciousness. Unfortunately, finance proved a stumbling block and we were therefore unable to obtain from India the varied exhibits which would have been required for an exhibition of such an ambitious nature.

Ambassador and Mrs. Masani with His Excellency, the Governor of Rio at the inauguration of Praca Mahatma Gandhi on August 15, last year.

We decided, however, to make the best of what little we in Rio already had with us from India and a more modest exhibition entitled "Glimpses of India" was organised with the encouragement and co-operation of the Embassy by two organisations, the Brazilian Society of the Friends of India and the Anglo-Brazilian Cultural Society.

A distinguished gathering was present when I inaugurated this Exhibition at the invitation of these two organisations and for ten days the place was thronged by Brazilians who made keen enquiries and put innumerable questions about various exhibits which covered all kinds of objects of art, textiles, paintings, books and posters.

Commenting on this exhibition in the course of an editorial article, the 'Journal de Brazil' wrote:

"Legendary and mysterious India has always been an international attraction. It can also be said that this aspect of that great State in part has hurt it, for everyone got used to seeing it simply as a tourist place, forgetting that, besides this, India is a modern, industrial country having an inexhaustible knowledge and a growing desire for well-oriented progress. For many, the first aspect we described still exists. We believe that little by little the true image of India will form in the mind of the Brazilians and everyone will get used to seeing in her, besides the glories of the past, a future that deserves a brilliant prospect....Inaugurating an exotic and elaborate exhibition on India, in which artistic and literary aspects worthy of mention are focussed, the Ambassador of that friendly country realised a splendid and concrete revelation, which everyone hopes is merely the auspicious beginning of similar and soon to-take-place contacts."

Readers here will perhaps like to know a little about the Brazilian Society of the Friends of India (Sociedade Brazileiro de Amigos da India).

Indo-Brazilian Amity

Within a short time of my arrival in Rio, I became conscious of the intense interest and desire for information and knowledge on the part of the Brazilian intelligentsia about India and the Indian way of life. Certain suggestions were made by Brazilian friends that we should encourage the birth of an organisation which would make it possible for Brazilians to obtain information about India and be a forum for the discussion of topics pertaining to India. As far back as December, 1948, I responded to these suggestions by getting together a certain number of eminent Brazilians in various walks of life and, out of this beginning, there emerged in April, 1949, this organisation which has already shown great signs of life and activity.

It was not desirable that such an organisation should be tied to the apron-strings of the Embassy of India and so the 'Amigos da India' is an entirely autonomous Brazilian organisation which looks to the Embassy for nothing more than encouragement and guidance. The only official link is that the Foreign Minister of Brazil and the Ambassador of India are Ex-Officio Honorary Presidents.

The establishment of a Mission starting from scratch in a part of the world of which we had little knowledge or experience was by no means all smooth sailing.

In spite of the very warm welcome and reception given to us, there were numerable difficulties that had to be encountered and overcome. There was, for instance, the problem of accommodation. Housing in Rio de Janeiro, as in any other world capital, is extremely scarce and difficult to find, and it took members of our staff several weeks to find suitable accommodation. There were similar difficulties in the way of securing essential office equipment and facilities.

All the same, we managed to get both the Embassy and the Chancery in running order within about six weeks of our arrival, much to the surprise of our Brazilian friends who, as they confided to me later, had not expected twentieth century efficiency and despatch from the representatives of an ancient and philosophical land!

The cost of living turned out to be very much higher than anything that had been imagined. Actually, except for wages of domestic servants, Rio de Janeiro is a more expensive capital in every respect than Washington or New York, and in a recent statistical survey prepared by the United Nations and published by the British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Brazil is shown to occupy the first place among countries suffering from inflation. During the first year of the existence of our Mission in Rio, the cost of living went on rising. This entailed considerable hardship on our staff, particularly on its lower-paid members.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, most of the members of the staff from India rose to the occasion and showed a remarkable capacity for adaptation in very unaccustomed and difficult surroundings, and a devotion to duty and a keenness to maintain the prestige of India and its Mission which were

(Continued on page 29)

INDIA NEEDS AN ARMY IN RESERVE

Good Response To Call For Territorial Units

BY MADHAB BATTACHARYA

This article is from the pen of an army expert, Sri Madhab Bhattacharyya, in which the writer has emphasised the utility, importance and prospect of raising a strong Territorial Army for serving the country in the event of any national emergency.

INDIA'S second line of defence—the 1,30,000-strong Territorial Army—is now in the process of building. Official ceremones to inaugurate the unit throughout India in different centres in order to ginger up the campaign took place on different dates in the first half of October.

The yearning in the days of our subjection for a civilian army and national militia in a free India has now been fulfilled. In the third year of our independence, we have been given a nucleus and it is now upto the youths of the country to make the best of it.

A balanced force of all arms of services—the Territorial Army will have two types of the provincial units recruited from rural centres and urban units, comprising men recruited from large cities. Though a second line of defence, it will provide additional units and formations to reinforce the regular army in the event of a national emergency. Above all, it will give the youths of India an opportunity of receiving part-time military training in all arms of the services to make them capable of bearing arms for the defence of the country. All able-bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 35, from the unskilled labourer to the highly qualified technician, are eligible for recruitment. No officer or enrolled person shall be required to perform military service beyond the limits of India save under a special order of the Central Government.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army is on a zonal basis. For this purpose India has been divided into eight zones. No considerations of creed or community will stand as a barrier to enrolment. It will also not interfere with one's normal avocation except in the case of any emergency.

The emblem of the Territorial Army is a wreath of lotus flowers encircling the three Asoka lions with the motto written below; "Savadhani Va Shurata" (vigilance and vigour) and its colours are green and yellow.

Composition

The Territorial Army will also look after anti-aircraft and costal defence, backed by the nucleus of a regular cadre in an emergency. Unlike the pre-war Territorial Force, which was composed of only infantry battalions, in I.T.A. there will be units of all types in existence in the regular army.

It will be composed of the following arms of service; Indian Armoured Corps, Royal Indian Artillery, Royal Indian Engineers, including Fort and Railway units, Corps of Indian Signal Infantry, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, Indian electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Postal units.

Recruits to the urban units will have to do 30 day's training and urban units men will have undergo 128 hours of drill in the evening and at week-ends. When this training is completed urban units will have to put in a minimum of 120 hours of drill annually upto a maximum of 240 hours while provincial units will have to undergo two calendar months' training annually. All recruitments are for a period of 7 years with the Colours and 8 years in the Reserve Commissions for officers of all kinds and enrolment as other ranks are only part-time employment and pay and allowances are admissible only during the period of training and attachment to regular army units.

Wedded to the doctrine of peace and neutrality, India's endeavour to build a strong army may be misinterpreted in some quarters. But Indian leaders have repeatedly declared that in having a stabilised army, India had no intention of taking part in any war of aggression. At the same time she cannot shut her eyes to the realities of the world situation, which demands that though a country adheres to a policy of neutrality, it should be prepared for defence by military means.

Swiss Example

The Territorial Army in Switzerland affords a good example in this respect. The country has got a Territorial Army with a strength of 7,50,000 personnel, representing 20 per cent of the population.

This readiness to meet any emergency is considered to be the greatest factor in regard to the maintenance of Switzerland's safety, which is surrounded by warring peoples. Indians should also, while in all sincerity trying to avoid war, make it clear to other nations that they are an armed and disciplined set of people like any one of them.

India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared in his address to the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate on October 13: "When freedom is menaced, justice threatened, or where aggression takes place we cannot, and shall not, be neutral."

In the context of the world situation where power politics and pressure-politics are reigning supreme and the only language the people of the world seem to understand is the language of violence, Indian leaders are today confronted with the question: Is there any possible threat to their country's independence? One must admit that the political division of India on the basis of religious faiths has sown the seed of danger to India's peace ever since her independence. Pakistan's militant philosophy and its non-co-operative attitude in the shaping of a common foreign policy for the sub-continent is a potential danger with which India is faced today. The power-keg is there in Kashmir and it may burst anytime. The swift political development in the Far East also can not be ignored.

'Army In Reserve'

India's strategic 'Durand Line' which was of great advantage to the alien rulers of this sub-continent having ceased to exist now for the country, the greatest military problem facing India is to defend her long-stretched frontiers. A huge standing army is required to do the job with a great expenditure to maintain it.

But being a poor country, India can not afford to have the big standing army it requires unless we get more money, which may only be made possible at present by taxing the people. "But", declared India's Governor-General Mr. Rajagopalachari, inaugurating the Territorial Army at New Delhi, "we cannot afford to pay taxes to maintain as large a standing army as we really require. The way for the nation to reduce the burden of taxation for defence purposes is to accept the apparent sacrifices involved in enlistment in the Territorial Army".

The Territorials are, therefore, not only indispensable as an "army in reserve" but their importance in saving the defence expenditure is also of considerable value to the national exchequer.

Public in our country have not yet fully appreciated the importance and usefulness of the Territorial Army. They believe that defence is a job of the regular army. Though true to a certain extent, it should be remembered that unaided by Territorials, regulars alone cannot meet all commitments in times of emergency.

The display given by the boys of the army on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony was evidently to convince those witnessing the 'tatoo' that although a volunteer organisation, the methods of training will not only widen the general outlook and help the physical development of its individual members but also infuse in them military discipline. Freedom without this military discipline has a tendency to peter out into anarchy.

Events in China have shown that mere bulk in size of an army is not effective in the military sense of the term. The morale of the civilian population should also be made strong which is possible only through military training. Hence it will be a growing asset to the country, as many of her people will receive such training. The Territorial Army provides such facilities. The Indian Territorial Army Act of 1948, which has replaced the Indian Territorial Force Act of 1920, was passed keeping an eye to all the military requirements of the country.

The target strength of 1,30,000 is undoubtedly a small figure compared to the extent and population of India. Of course there are material and psychological hindrances to recruitment and there is the legacy of about 200 years' British rule in India. During this period, people of some of the provinces had been kept off from the army and dubbed non-martial. They were brought up in the tradition that there has been some inherent incapacity, which made them unsuitable for military duties. The inevitable result was that they became spineless. Now with the end of British rule from India the theory of martial and non-martial races is abolished. Every son of free India has a right to defend his country and get military training. Indian youths are no less adventurous and willing to enjoy the thrills of military career than the youths of any other advanced country. The hindrances to their enrolment are now gone and they have been provided with ample opportunities to take up the army as a career.

Women's Corps

Women of India who proved their mettle during the last World War in W.V.S., W.A.C. and other corps are also being given training to defend their country in the event of a national emergency. For this purpose a National Cadet Corps was organised. Raised from all the provinces and major states, the cadet corps is composed of senior and junior divisions, the former for colleges and universities and the latter for schools. The first batch of the Girls' Division, consisting of nine professors from West Bengal, the East Punjab and the C.P. has already undergone training as officers at the Delhi Cantonment. They were granted commission on completion of their three months' instruction course and have returned to their respective provinces to raise units there. In the National Cadet Corps girls are not given any training in arms. The object of the scheme is to develop their personality, to build their physique and to enable them to release their menfolk of their normal duties and take upon themselves the same, in case of [illegible] emergency.

[illegible] has been favourable in all the Provinces; and could it not be anticipated without fear of disappointment or contradiction that there would be no dearth of freedom-loving youths in our country willing to prepare themselves to keep in readiness for any eventuality that might impair the security and good name of their beloved motherland?—Asian Press.

"REMEMBER HOW HE USED TO WIN EVERY SCRAP?"

Smith in The Cleveland Press (NEA)

Company Boss Gets Pass - From Union Office!

When John Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company and member of the Board of Directors of the J. P. Morgan Company, boldly walked up to the picket line of United Rubber Workers' Local 5 at Akron, Ohio, U. S A., he was greeted as follows by picket captain Kenny Oldham:

"Where the hell do you think you're going?"

"I'm John Collyer, president of the company," the big boss replied.

"Do you have a pass from the union?" the picket captain asked.

Collyer hesitated for a moment, blushed deeply and answered that he did not have a pass.

"You'll have to go up to Local 5 hall and get a pass from the officers," the picket captain said.

Goes For A Pass

Collyer humbly turned his back on the picket line, stepped into his Cadillac sedan and rode a couple of blocks up to the union hall. He got out and stood around the union entrance or a few moments, obviously embarrassed. Approaching one of the boys hanging around the door, he asked, "Say, you know me, I'm John Collyer, president of the company—how about going upstairs, seeing Gid Lowe (secretary of Local 5) and getting me a pass to get into my office."

The worker thought it over, then climbed the stairs and relayed the message. The officers had a quick consultation, and told the worker, "Go downstairs and tell Collyer he'll have to come up here to get a pass."

Collyer hesitated again, said, "Oh, I don't want to go up there," but finally screwed up his courage, quietly entered the inner sanctum of striking union, asked for a pass, was finally given one, and after polite thanks took what dignity he had left, descended the stairs, entered his Cadillac and left, leaving the boys around the hall smiling at his comedown.

"We gave him a pass," one worker said, "so he could sit in his office and count his losses."

'THROW OUT CHINESE DELEGATION'

Red Foreign Minister's Request To Trygve Lie

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations today received a formal request from the Chinese Peoples (Communist) Government asking them to throw out the present Chinese Nationalist delegation.

In a cable to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General, and President Carlos Romulo, Mr. Chou en Lai, Foreign Minister of the Communist Government, declared the present delegation no longer represented the people of China.

The cable said, "on behalf of the Central Government of the Peoples Republic of China I formally demand that the United Nations immediately deprive the delegation of the Chinese Nationalist Government, in accordance with the principles and spirit of the Charter, of all rights of further representation of the Chinese people in the United Nations, so as to conform with the wishes of the Chinese people."

The cable has been filed by United Nations officials on the list reserved for communications from non-governmental organisations and non-member states.

It is open for any member state to ask that this communication be circulated to all 59 members. It is generally presumed here that the Soviet Delegation will make that request soon.

If that is done the President of the Assembly will refer the matter to the General or Steering Committee for debate.

STOP SUPPORT TO GUERILLAS

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 18: The United Nations General Assembly, over strong Soviet and Eastern Europe Opposition, today called on Albania and Bulgaria to stop immediately any aid or support to the guerillas fighting against the Greek Government.

The Assembly approved a resolution to this effect, with only the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslowakia, Ukraine and Byelorussia opposing.

FIRM FOUNDATION LAID

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Security Council met briefly today to take note of the report of the United Nations Indonesian Commission, but adjourned without debate.

Several members said they would like to wait until the appendices to the Dutch-Indonesia agreement were available before entering into a discussion of the Hague Round-Table Conference.

At a Press Conference later, Dr. W. Van Royen, the Netherlands Minister who took part in the negotiations, said that though neither side was entirely satisfied with the results of the conference, a firm foundation was laid for the future of a viable union.

The agreement, if ratified and honestly observed by both sides, would create the best conditions for peace and order in that part of the world and serve as a "bulwark against communism".

U. N. FIELD SERVICE FORCE

LAKE SUCCESS, November 18, (PTI-Reuter): The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Indian Delegate, supported in the Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly today recommendations of expenditures in connection with the establisment of the United Nations Field Service.

This force, with a personnel of 300, was recommended by a Special Committee of the Assembly at the last session to assume guard duties wherever United Nations bodiies were functioning.

The Jam Saheb expressed the hope that "Geographical distribution would be kept in mind in the recruitment to the force".

Such a course, the Indian representative said, was absolutely essential. He added that it would also be necessary for the Field Service Force to keep in touch with the local Governments wherever they might be stationed.

REPLACING ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Madras University Body's Suggestion

MADRAS, Nov. 18 (PTI): The question of replacing English as medium of instruction at the university by gradual stages in the next five years by the State or provincial language, came in for discussion at the meeting of the Madras University today.

The Government of India had asked the views of the Madras University in common with other universities in the country on the subject.

The Syndicate of the Madras University which examined the question early this year through a special committee, came to the conclusion that the choice of medium of instruction at the university stage, should be left to the free wish of the university concerned and that any compulsory replacement of English medium would be "detrimental not only to the interests of the students but also to the larger interests of the country."

RESOLUTION LOST

A resolution was moved at the Senate today to refer back to the Syndicate to reconsider the question decided upon in February last. The mover of the resolution stated that the Constituent Assembly had not decided then on the national language and now that Hindi had been adopted as national language, it was proper for the Syndicate to reconsider the matter in the light of later developments.

The resolution was opposed on the ground that it was the Senators' responsibility, as educationalists to give a lead in the matter of teaching, particularly at the University stage irrespective of what the Constituent Assembly had decided.

The resolution was ultimately put to vote and declared lost.

PROMOTION FOR PAK BRIGADIERS

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—Two Pakistani Brigadiers are promoted as Major-Generals it was learned here today.

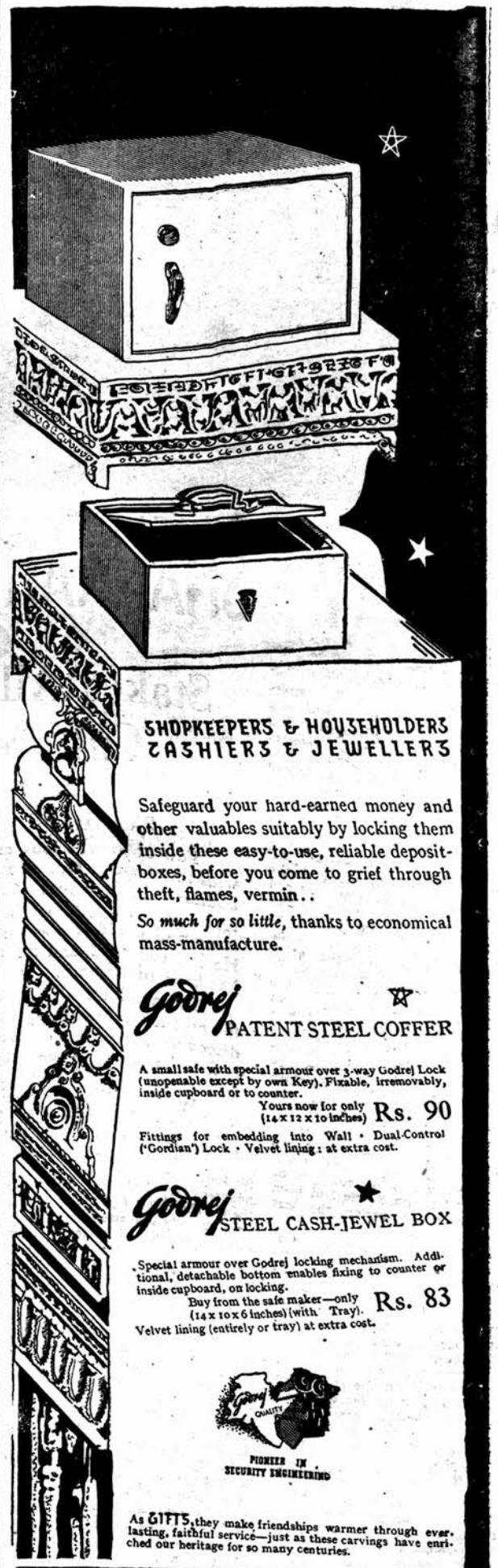
Brig. Sher Khan, Director of the Military Operations, is being promoted as Majof-General and will take over command of a division from Maj.-Gen. Loftus Tottenham when the latter proceeds to U.K. on expiry of his contract on February 8, 1950.

Brg. Haqauddin at present Pakistan Senior Military Liaison Officer in U.K. on promotion as Major-General will take over command of 10th Division. He is due back in Pakistan in March next.

Partition Council Meets

LAHORE, Nov. 18. (PTI-Reuter): A meeting of the Partition Council consisting of representatives of the East and West Punjab was held under the presidentship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, West Punjab Governor at Government House this afternoon.

The meeting considered various questions arising out of partition settlement including division of assets.



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Udaya Shankar's troupe of artistes doing a ballet in Manipuri style.

UDAY SHANKAR ON MISSION AGAIN

Stakes All To Revive Culture Centre

BY KHAGEN DE SARKAR

Few of us who look around at life are unfamiliar with the name of Udayshankar. Yet he is today an embodiment of the truth that we do not know ourselves well enough. His has been a marvellous pioneering and unaided quest to rediscover cultural India. He has succeded and his reception in foreign lands has been tumultuous.

But, alas! we his countrymen have not so far thought it worthwhile to help him perpetuate his rediscovery for future generations. The Almora centre had to be closed down. It had been opened by the munificence of a British couple—the Elmhirsts.

We have time yet, for Shanker has not accepted defeat. Although 50, he is now on his way across the seas to find money abroad.

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago in London, a lanky, tall youngman wriggled out of the revolving doors of a cabaret hall and staggered along the pavement with a dark shadow of despair darkening his sharply outlined charming Indian face. A moment ago he had approached the lardydardy cabaret boss, asking him. "May be, you need an Indian dancer to entertain your clients?"

"I don't think I do. Sorry."

"No," "No," "No," rang in the ears of the youngman, named Udayshankar, desperately struggling for a living and a life—the life that was faintly beckoning him—till he got engaged at a cabaret of a Picadilly hotel on £2 a week. A few days later, the Chief called this freelancing Indian danseur to his room, signed him to a seat, wiped the monocle twice and said: "Look here whats-your-name! My clients are sick to look at you. You are so thin: you have no flesh. Of course you dance well, very well indeed; but they just can't tolerate your sight." He handed over an envelope and the young Indian danseur again took the street. How could he be anything but thin? He had been on practical starvation the last one year.

Five or six years later, some of those cabaret hall-owners themselves were among the hundreds of spectators in flood-lit Paris Opera Theatre showering, after they had witnessed in spellbound ecstasy several dance recitals by Udayshankar and his troupe, flowers and bouquets, admiration and recognition on the stage and at the wonderful dancer who had brought to them a new dance-form, new compositions and art creations.

Mochi Deserves Thanks

Believe it or not, India and the world would not have had their Udayshankar—and there is only one of this name and fame—but for an humble unknown and poor shoemaker (Mochi), till now occupied with his sharp sewing borer and the lard-horn in a far-off village of the United Provinces. Perhaps we would have had an Uday Shankar Chatterjee, but not the Udayshankar.

Udayshankar was born on December 8, 1900, at Udaipur, Rajputana, where his father, Dr. Shyamshankar Chatterjee was a headmaster. Eldest of five brothers, the first son was named after the city that itself is, incidentally, a reservoir of ancient Indian culture. On the father's side, they are of Kalia, Jessore, now in Eastern Pakistan. The family of Uday's mother—Hemangini Debi (nee Chakravarty)—is domiciled in the United Provinces, residing in village Nasratpur near Banaras. Of naughty and restless disposition, Udayshankar spent the boyhood at his maternal uncle's and here in the village of Nasratpur there lived the humble shoemaker, Matadin by name.

Matadin used to dance, swirling out patterns of folk dance. Vivacious Udayshankar used to imitate Matadin. And Matadin knew little that he had then planted a seed that was destined to sprout and grow in glory in the eventful life of Udayshankar. Perhaps it is here that Uday had his unconscious initiation in India's wonderful cult of folk dance which he has heightened by his own creation and composition. Sometime in 1935, Shankar visited Nasratpur. Matadin came to meet the man who had become very famous he had been told. Shankar clasped him in an embrace.

And today it can be said without the least fear of contradiction that Uday Shankar, taken as a creative artist, composer and executor, is undoubtedly at his best when he unfolds the charm of the folk dance, as distinguished from the classical modes.

When you see him enlivening the stage with a folk ballet, you become aware of the superb climax attained by the creative artist that is Udayshankar in his extraordinary magic of radiating emotions from stage to auditorium, establishing a corrodor of relationship between the spectators and the executors which very often reaches perfection in an awareness of oneness between these two segments.

But you perhaps do not know that this 50-year old renowned danseur is a very good swimmer; a good football player; a magician; a mechanic; a good painter and violinist. He enjoys very good health and has a strong masculine physique. Even at 50, the yellow-brown sculpturesque lines of his muscles glisten with the vitality of youth.

Through The Grill

Contrary to popular belief, his father was not a minister of Udaipur. His father Dr. Shyamshankar, a wise and learned man, was a school master there. When Uday was about 12, his father moved to Jhalwar State, Rajputana, as a minister. Uday had been brought over to his father's, where he started learning painting and violin-playing, later taking up both these art subjects respectively at J. J. School of Art and Gandharva School of Music, Bombay.

In 1920, Dr. Shyamshankar was in London when he was also helping certain ballets for charity performances. Uday too was called to London and admitted to the Royal College of Arts. It was Rothenstein who sent him to the British Museum and here Udayshankar came across the reproductions of the paintings of Ajanta and Ellora. He studied them, but studied them then, as static art objects. Uday was the first Indian student to stand first in the Royal College of Arts and he was made an Associated Member of the Academy.

With The Great

During this time came to London, Anna Pavlova, the Russian ballerina of the 'Dying Swan' fame, and Udayshankar was partnered with her in 'Radha-Krishna' dance. Shankar's art instinct had been sounded and it found the expressive way out. He was also a choreographer with the Pavlova troupe and that made him study reproductions of ancient Indian paintings, frescoes or sculptures at the British Museum.

This time, however, the static forms had given place to movement, and Shankar studied them all from an angle of vision emanating rhythm and movement and dreaming of shifting forms of lines and curves. In Shankar's life this period is called the *Movement Obsession* period.

Later, he went to America with Pavlova as partner and choreographer in 1923. He had not had much to do in the daily performances: the Radha-Krishna dance-

(Continued on page 23)

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 30, 2006.
Muslim: Mohurrum 28, 1369.
Parsi: Khordad 19, 1319.
Sunrise 6-49 A.M.,
Sunset 6-0 P.M.
Hightide 11-25, —.
Lowtide 06-43, 17-40.

Local Engagements

G. I. P. R. MAZDOOR PANCHAYAT: Group will be inaugurated by Mr. N. M. Joshi at Tiffin Shed, Workshop, Parel at 5 P.M.

B. P. W. C.: Sale of Work of the Women's Home Industries Depot at 82, Little Gibbs Road, the residence of Mrs. Lorenz.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSN.: Mr. D. K. Mankekar will speak on "Discovery of America" at Anandashram Hall, Talmikiwadi at 5-30 P.M.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DAY: Municipal Primary Schools will celebrate at N. M. Petit's School Compound, Bandra at 4 P.M. Mr. G. D. Vartak will preside.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY: Shri Guru Nanak's birthday celebrations at Shanti Sadan, Bombay 7 and Khalsa College at 4 P.M.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: Sanitary rounds. Members will meet near Byculla Goods Depot at 10 A.M.

INDIAN MUSIC: At Sir P. M. Gardens from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. and Band Music at Joseph Baptista Gardens between 5 P.M. and 7 P.M.

GAUDIYA MISSION: English speech "On proper control of talk" at Mission's premises at Gowalia Tank at 5 P.M.

RETAIL DIS. CHEMISTS ASSN: Meeting at Blavatsky Lodge at 4 P.M.

ARYA SAMAJ: Under the auspicious of the Arya Samaj Fort, Pandit Vedprakash Sharma M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Vijaya" on Sunday at 9 a.m. in the Samaj Mandir

SHRI SHIVAJI CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.: The Annual general meeting of the Shree Shivaji Con. Co-operative Society Ltd. will be held in the Worli High School B.D.D. Chawl No. 49 at 2 p.m. sharp. The Hon. Finance Minister Mr. V. L Mehta will preside.

GENERAL MOTORS (INDIA) LTD. CLERICAL STAFF UNION: A meeting will be held in Vithal Sadan. Congress House. on Sunday at 2 p.m.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

In order to ensure that Government orders are carried out promptly and that steps are taken expeditiously to resolve the difficulties of Government Officers, Mr. Babubhai J. Patel, Mr. Y. B. Chavan and Mr B. D. Jatti, Parliamentary Secretaries, have been asked by the Government to deal with complaints from the public generally in the districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, respectively in addition to their other duties.

New Kaira Village

The Hamlet Manjipura heretofore forming part of the village Dhunadra of the Thasra taluka in the Kaira district has been, under Government orders, excluded there from and constituted into a separate village to be called the Manjipura village in the same taluka

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WIDE-SPREAD RAIN IN MALABAR

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 19 (P.T.I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday the November 19, 1949.

RAINFALL has been widespread in Malabar and south-east Madras and occurred at a few stations in the south Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over region from Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur to Rajputana and were appreciably above normal over the region from Gujarat and the Konkan the north Coromandel coast.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 20th: Rainfall will be widespread in and near the coast of all districts of south-east Madras and occur locally in the rest of south-east Madras in south Malabar and south Mysore. A few showers are also likely in north Mysore and south Deccan. Isolated heavy falls of rain may occur among the south Coromandel coast.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, from October 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on November 19, 1949:

Ajmer 83 49 0 0 minus 0.5; Allahabad 78 51 0 4.1 plus 1.5; Bangalore 79 — — —; Baroda 95 63 0 0.1 minus 2.4; Bhopal 82 51 0 3.7 plus 1.2; Bhuj 89 62 0 0 minus 0.4; BOMBAY 91 75 0 1.3 minus 1.7 Calcutta 81 58 0 3.6 minus 1.7; Cherrapunji 65 49 0 7.0 minus 14.7; Cochin 87 74 0.3 13.6 minus 5.3; Colombo 87 70 0.9 19.6 minus 5.1; Cuttack 83 63 0 10.2 plus 3.5; Darjiling 56 41 0 3.5 minus 2.5; Dehra Dun 76 45 0 0.1 minus 1.4; Delhi 80 50 0 0.1 minus 0.4; Hyderabad 81 67 0 0.8 minus 2.9; Indore 85 57 0 4.5 plus 2.9; Jaipur 84 49 0 0 minus 0.5; Karachi 90 66 0 0 minus 0.2; Lahore 81 42 0 0 minus 0.3; Lucknow 81 49 0 6.3 plus 4.9; Madras 85 75 0.3 10.4 minus 10.9; Mahabaleshwar 70 62 0.2 3.06 minus 3.7; Mussorie 68 47 0 0.2 minus 1.1; Mysore 81 66 0 10.1 plus 2.1; Nagpur 83 60 0 6.7 plus 3.9; Ootacamund 66 49 0.2 10.9 minus 1.8; Pachmarhi 74 47 0 4.1 plus 1.3; Patiala 79 44 0 0 —; Patna 79 55 0 3.3 plus 0.8; Poona 86 69 0 1.6 minus 2.9; Port Blair 87 76 0.1 16.2 minus 3.1; Quetta 65 28 0 0 minus 0.2; Rajkot 68 0 0.2 minus 0.5; Ranchi 76 48 37 0 0.1 minus 0.8; Shillong 65 45 0 4.4 minus 3.7; Simla 64 43 0 0.2 minus 1.3; Trivandrum 86 74 1.5 8.7 minus 7.4

HOT WEATHER IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday

The city has been passing through a moderately hot spell for the last two days. Inquiry at the Colaba Observatory indicates that there is no assignable cause for this sudden change in weather.

The maximum temperature during the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today was 91.2 degrees which is 2.3 degrees above normal. The minimum temperature during the same period was 75 degrees, which is 2.8 degrees above normal. During the preceding 24 hours the maximum temperature had risen as high as 92.3 degrees which was 3.4 degrees above normal.

For the last five days the maximum temperature in the city has been above 90 degrees. According to weather experts this can be said to be pretty high for a city like Bombay, and that too, at this time of the year.

Untimely Rains In Satara District

MIRAJ, Nov. 19. (PTI): Untimely rains which fell at Miraj, Sangli and the surrounding area of the south Satara District on November 17 and 18 have caused some damage to the crops which are about to be harvested. The extent of the damage is, however, not known.

Industrial Dispute

The Government of Bombay has referred the dispute between the Rustom Foundry, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it for adjudication, to the Industrial Tribunal

Construction Of Buildings In Open Plots

REVISED BOMBAY ORDERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has further examined the policy of building regulations and empowered the Collectors to permit a maximum of one half of the total area of each individual plot to be built upon, provided the remaining area is left open to the sky; to allow construction of three floors in all (i.e., ground and two upper floors), provided the plot is not less than 5,000 sq. feet; and to approve lay-outs with plots measuring 5,000 sq. feet. It has been directed that within a plot, no building should be allowed to be constructed within 10 feet of the boundaries of the plot on any side and such open margin of space should not be less than 15 feet on that side or sides of the boundary which adjoins a road open to the public. If in any plot, more than one building is constructed, no building should be less than 10 feet away from any other building.

RESULTS OF SECOND LL. B. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the examination:—

SECOND CLASS NOS.

3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 27, 28 30, 32, 37, 44, 45, 46, 48, 53, 56, 61, 63, 68, 69, 70, 76, 81, 84, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 146, 147, 149, 150, 154, 155, 159, 162, 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 173, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 183, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196, 199, 201, 225, 228, 229, 230, 233, 237, 238, 239, 240, 245, 247, 248, 249, 252, 253, 256, 257, 259, 264, 267, 271, 279.

PASS CLASS NOS.

99, 100, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 114, 116, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, 138, 140, 141, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, 213, 215, 219, 221, 222, 223, 286, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 296, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308

PASSED IN GROUP A ONLY

1 4 7 9 13 19 23 25 31 38 41 49, 51, 52, 57, 60, 64, 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 75, 78, 80, 83, 85, 94, 97, 104, 109, 145, 151, 153, 167, 168, 169, 172, 184, 187, 188, 189, 194, 197, 198, 206, 224, 231, 232, 234, 241, 244, 246, 250, 251, 254, 255, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 268, 272, 273, 274, 278, 280. 283, 284.

PASSED IN GROUP B ONLY

47, 55, 148.

The result of the candidate No.196 has been held in reserve.

Board Of Indian Systems Of Medicine

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following candidates have been nominated for election to the Board of Indian Systems of Medicine, Bombay, to be held on December 15, 1949: (1) Vaidya Damodar Anant Bokade Halashikar, Hubli; (2) Hakim Dewa Singh Ram Singh, Bombay; (3) Vaidya Vishnu Mahadeo Gogte, Nasik; (4) Vaidya Sunderlal Nathalal Joshi, Nadiad; (5) Vaidya Venimadhav Balaji Joshi, Bombay; (6) Vaidya Laxman Ramchandra Malekar, Bombay; (7) Vaidya Himatlal Trimbaklal Muni, Bombay; (8) Hakim Mohammad Yousuf Shaikh Mohammad Naziri, Bombay; (9) Vaidya Hari Balkrishna Paranjape, Poona; and (10) Vaidya Pratapkumar Popatbhai Vaidya, Bombay.

Faculty Of Indian Systems Of Medicine Election

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following candidates have been nominated for election to the Faculty of Indian Systems of Medicine, Bombay, to be held on December 1, 1949: (1) Mr. Balvantsharma Maganlal Dixit, Jamnagar; (2) Mr. Narayan Vyankatesh Joshi, Poona; (3) Mr. Anant Narayan Namjoshi, Bombay; and (4) Mr. Govind Appaji Phadke, Satara.

Jammu And Kashmir University Degrees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has accorded recognition up to December 31, 1950, to the B.A., B.Sc., B.T., M.A. and M.Sc. degrees awarded by the Jammu and Kashmir University for the purpose of recruitment to Government service.

Class II (Special) From December 1

The "class II (special" on Indian railways will come into operation from December 1, this year. This will be available on important mail, express and certain passenger trains.

This proposal was recently recommended by the Central Advisory Council for railways held in New Delhi.

The comfort provided in this class will be almost equal to what of the old IInd class. The fares will be 14 pies per mile, as against 9 pies and 7 1/2 pies for ordinary class II on express and passenger trains respectively.

The present facility of reservation of berths for night journeys in class II on payment of surcharge will be withdrawn from December 1.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.

BOMBAY A

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. V A. Bhalerao (Bhopali) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 S. K. Mukherjee (Bhajan) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Kokila Mistry (G. Geets) 8-45 News (G).

244 m (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

11 a.m. As in Bombay—B 12-45 p.m. Sarang Rang 12-50 Kokila Mistry (Geet) 1-0 News)G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You by L. Clarke.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s), 31. 41 m. from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 31.44 m. froun 9-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. V. A. Bhalerao (Abhang) 5-15 S. K. Mukherjee (Geets) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Violin Duet (Rag Dhani) 6-30 G. T. Tilak (Patdeep) 7-0 Shaoilesh Kumar Mukherjee (Geet) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Gajanan Rao Joshi (Vocal) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Sunday Night at Ten.

BOMBAY—B

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 41.44 m.

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Abdul Halim Jaiar Khan (Sitar) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Radha Bai Rao (Abhang).

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 31.41 m.

11-0 a.m. Tare Sitare 12-0 p.m. Azam Bai (Sarang) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Radha Bai Rao (Bhajan) 1-10 G. T. Tilak (Shudh Sarang) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Gajananrao Joshi (Gaud Sarang).

353 m. (850 kc/s), 41. 44 m. from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m., 61. 98 m. from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 Kokila Mistry (Gujarati Geet) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Selections from 'Phulwat' 8-30 Azam Bai (Thumri) 9-0 A. H. J. Khan (Sitar) 9-30 Swar Mudrika (Music) 9-45 Bombay Radio Orch 10-0 Gajananrao Joshi Khayal Vilambit aur Drut (Bahar) 10-30 Azam Bai (Nand).

BARODA

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m Violin Duet 7-40 Vyayam Shikshan 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan (from Ahmedabad) 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m Songs from Screen 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Rasiklal H. Pandya (Rag Shree on Sitar) 6-20 Peerbhai Sodawala (Ghazal) 6-30 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Variety 7-15 Rag Bhinnashadi Play on Sitar by R. H. Pandya 7-30 Peerbhai Sodawala (Ghazal) 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 Pushpa Hans 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Nabhovani Orchestra 9-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m (920 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-45 Ram-Kali by V. S. Atre 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-20 Vividh Geeto 6-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Dunhani Ramzat Ratikumar Vyas 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 V S. Atre 7-45 Reading from Sanskrit Dwashraya By R. Parikh (G) 8-0 Rati Kumar Vyas (Lok Geeto) 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

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Machinery Available for Sale—(a) A New Arc Electric Welding Set ACP 3 phase, 50 cycles, 175|550 volts double operator with accessories. (b) One New Complete Oil Firing Equipment suitable for Babcock Wilcox boiler pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. (c) Two (secondhand) complete petrol pumps in good condition and one incomplete. Apply for particulars to the Punjab Distilling Industries Limited, P. O. Distillery Khasa (East Punjab). 6318

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Agricultural Machinery Just Received Wilmot Single-Furrow Ploughs; Bamford Mowers; English Disc. Harrows; Harrison McGregor "Albion" Seed Drills; W. J. Craven's Spraying Outfit for Plant Protection and Pest Control; Rotary Cultivators; Bull-dozers for Fordson Tractors. Distributors Wanted. Contact: U. P. Commercial Corporation, 53, Radha Bazar Lane, Calcutta. (6377)

Mr. Vellodi To Succeed Maj.-Gen. Choudhuri

NO CHANGE IN PRESENT HYDERABAD SET-UP

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 19. (PTI): Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri, Military Governor of Hyderabad, told a press conference today that he was being succeeded as Administrative Head of Hyderabad state by Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Secretary, States Ministry Government of India, as from December 1, 1949.

Apart from this administrative arrangement, there will be no change in the present Government of Hyderabad for the time being, he added.

Mr. Vellodi's designation in Hyderabad had not yet been decided, but an announcement in this regard was expected shortly, he said.

Maj.-Gen. Chaudhuri said he himself was going back to the Ministry of Defence from the Ministry of States. He might take over command of a formation located outside Hyderabad after he left the state.

The Military Governor said he was handing over charge to Mr. Vellodi on December 1, and leaving Hyderabad the next day.

RELEASE OF RAZKAR LEADERS

Maj.-Gen. Chaudhuri said that there could not any change in the political status of Hyderabad, until the process of Acession of the State to the Indian Union was complete. Any decision on the question of accession, if taken now, could be ratified by the State Constituent Assembly. The elections to the Assembly had been fixed for March 8, 1950.

He did not also think there would be any recrudescence of communal or Communist trouble in Hyderabad.

Maj-Gen. Chaudhuri also said that the question of release of certain Razakar leaders, now under detention, was under consideration, and a decision may be made shortly. He denied that any assurance in this regard was given to Maulana Hafizur Rahman, General Secretary of the All-India Jamait-ul-Ulema in Hyderabad recently. It was impossible to give an assurance of this kind to anybody, he added.

There was no change in the position of the former members of Laik Ali Government of Hyderabad, now under house arrest.

SHIFT TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

"The assumption by Mr. Vellodi of the office in the place of General Chaudhuri was a definite change and a shift towards democracy and should be only a harbinger to greater and better changes in Hyderabad, said Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, in the course of a statement to the press.

Sixth Inter-School Dramatic Competition

This year the Sixth Inter-School Dramatic Competition for the Tehmures Doongaji Challenge Trophy at the Sunderbai Hall on Sunday the 27th instant at 10 A.M. will have a new feature in the Junior Section. Besides entries in English, the audience will have the pick of scenes in Gujerati, Hindi and Marathi, and the Junior's Thophy will be awarded to the best scene in the vernacular languages. The contest for the Senior's Trophy is also expected to be very keen. The entire proceeds from the sale of tickets are earmarked for helping poor students, Blind and others in educactional and charitable purposes. Tickets at the popular rates of Rs. 2|8|- and Rs. 1|4|- can be held from Mr. K. Punch, A. C. C. Building, (Ground Floor) Opp. Churchgate Station, from Mr. K. N. Vakil, J. J. School, 209 Hornby Road, from Mrs. Nargese Palkhivala, New Petit Mansion, Sleater Road, and at the Sunderbai Hall on 27th inst. at 8 A.M. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice Chancellor University of Bombay will preside. Principal Miss Amy Rustamji, Prof. Parasnis, Mr. Clarke of All-India Radio, Mr. Karsanlas Maneck, Editor of 'Nutan Gujerat" and Mr. Derry K. Jeffereys, Producer, Theatre Group, will act as Judges.

PLEA FOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

Suggestion At Schools Committee Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several important suggestions for the improvement of the standard of education imparted to the children attending municipal schools in the city were made at the annual conference of the members of the Municipal Schools Committee and the Local Ward Committees, which came off in the Corporation Hall today.

Mrs. Sulochana Mody, chairman of the Schools Committee presided.

Mrs. Mody in the course of her preliminary remarks stressed the need for reorientating the whole system of education, so as to suit the new conditions and environment created in the country by the dawn of independence.

Referring to the new method of "Basic Education", already introduced in some of the Municipal schools, Mrs. Mody said that this was good, in as much as it helped in imparting education to children through creative arts.

FIVE-DAY WEEK

It was suggested on behalf of the F Ward Committee that the working days for the schools should be five-days in a week, the additional off-day being preferably the mid-week day; that each schools should be furnished with proper teaching aids and libraries; that each class should have one teacher, irrespective of the number of pupils in the class; that Refresher Courses for teachers be organised from time to time, to which able educationists be invited to familiarise the teachers with modern trends in education; that in the matter of accommodation, the space prescribed as per Primary Act for each pupil be strictly enforced in the interest of the health of the children that "caution boards" against dangerous traffic in the vicinity of schools should be put up and arrangements be made to station a policeman to guide the traffic in front of the schools at the meeting and dispersing time of the schools; that only those text-books as are available to the pupils should be prescribed by the schools.

All these suggestions and several others were considered at the conference. The Schools Committee in due course will try to implement as many of them as possible.

COUNTRY IN FAVOUR OF METRIC SYSTEM

Committee Recommends Changeover In 15 Years.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19. (PTI): The general consensus of opinion in the country is in favour of the adoption of the Metric system of weights and measures as the only standard system, says the report of the special committee of the Indian Standards Institution.

The committee which was set up last year under the presidentship of Dr. J. C. Ghosh also recommends that decimalised currency should be introduced in the preparatory stage. During this stage, the committee suggests that "intensive education and dissemination of information of the metric system of weights and measures and its gradual introduction" should be carried out.

The committee estimates that considerable expenditure will have to incurred for the change over, from the present different systems of weights and measures prevailing in the country, to the metric system. The committee has recommended that the transition period should be spread over from ten to fifteen years. The first five years, the committee recommends, should be devoted to introducing the system in educational and technical institution, in dissemination of information on the metric system of weights and measures.

During the next five years, it should be introduced on the railways and in the postal services, after the Government have adopted the necessary legislation for the purpose. In the final stage, the metric system should be worked in all phases of the national life", and should be regarded as the only recognised system having legal sanction".

As regards nomenclature of the metric system, the Committee recommends that the one used in the international metric system should be adopted. Use of Indian names however, could be considered. But the committee says that such names as seer and guz (yard) should be avoided

Poona-Kolhapur Bus Service

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 18. (PTI): Passenger transport on the Poona—Kolhapur route will be completely taken over Services from December. About thirty buses will ply on the road, it is learnt.
jail.

Not To Seek Retrial

ATLANTA, Nov. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Hugh D. Gravitt, taxi car driver, convicted of involuntary manslaughter of Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, authoress of "Gone With The Wind". who was run over three months ago has decided not to seek retrial. He was sentenced to 12 to 18 month's

ANJALI HORA'S DANCE RECITAL

Smt. Anjali Hora in a Bharatnatya pose.

The thrilling rhythm of Bharat Natyam will enchant the hearts of connoisseurs of art in Bombay, this week-end at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Gujarat has mostly played the role of appreciator of art-particularly the art of dancing, but among the few artists she has produced, Miss Anjali Hora is a top-ranker — in classical dance. In 1947, she was awarded the Diploma of Bharat Natyam by the "Kalakshetra" of Adayar having completed 6 years course in three years. She was the favourite pupil of Smt. Rukmini Devi. Art for the service of humanity is her ideal. She conducts a class of Bharat Natyam at Blavatsky Lodge. Miss Anjali has figured in major roles in Rukmini Devi's dance recitals and ballets. This is the first time she gives her own dance recital in Bombay.

'PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY WATERED DOWN'

Constitution Criticised In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19 (UPI & PTI):

IN the Constituent Assembly today critics had their day. Of the 8 members who participated, five subjected the Constitution to serious criticism.

Mr. H. V. Kamath gave his "limited and qualified" support to the Constitution characterising it as a "centralised federation with a farce of democracy". The principles of liberty, equality and justice had been "watered down in the Constitution," he said.

Seth Damodar Swarup (Socialist) was doubtful if the Constitution would be acceptable to the people as it had not aimed at amelioration of the conditions of the hungry and naked millions.

Mr. T. Prakasam said the Constitution was not what he expected nor was it a constitution like the one Gandhiji had in mind.

Dr. Raghu Vira regretted the absence of reference to the cultural side of India.

Mrs. Renuka Ray said the biggest flaw of the Constitution was the inclusion of the right to hold property in the fundamental rights. By this, she said, they had tried to lay down the economic structure of the future for all times to come.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena and Rev. Nichols-Roy were those who praised the Constitution.

Prof. Saksena characterised the Constitution as a "compromise" between the views of the Conservatives and Radicals in Congress.

Mr. K. Santhanam said the sovereignty of the people as a whole had been embodied in the Constitution. The quantum of provincial autonomy was not less than what was there before nor did the Constitution prevent people to establish a Socialist Republic.

A DREAM GIVEN UP

For good or ill, Mahatma Gandhi's dream of "Panchayat Raj" or decentralised democracy or "spiritual communism" had been given up. He hoped that when conditions in India were stabilised, the country would find it possible to fulfil that dream.

He hoped that the Constitution would be so worked as to improve the lot of the common man and make India a great nation which would teach all the nations of the world "the gospels of peace, harmony and love born in the refulgent light of the Himalayan down".

Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, Socialist leader, declared that the new Constitution had "dashed to the ground" all hopes of the common people of a better life. The unitary character of the Constitution, he added, would turn India into a "Fascist, totalitarian State. Even though the Constitution might be passed, the people of India would never accept it, as Mr. Shankkerrao Deo had once said in the House. If a plebiscite were taken, the people would "throw out" the Constitution.

Mr. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras, said that the Constitution that had been framed was not the one he had expected. He had expected a Constitution based on Panchayat Raj, as was planned by Mahatma Gandhi.

Referring to inflation, Mr. Prakasam said that the printing of 1,200 crores of currency notes by Britain was responsible for it. The Constitution should have taken note of this "and the currency notes should have been got rid off".

PARTITION ILLS

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (United Provinces) said that on this historic occasion when they were concluding their labours and free India would have its first free Constitution, they could not forget the partition of the country, which had been the price of their freedom. "I am convinced that so long as this division lasts, neither India nor Pakistan can be at peace. In the reunion of two parts of Bharat into one single sovereign democratic republic lies the ultimate salvation of both parts, he added.

Paying homage to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Khudai Khidmatgars who were "languishing in the jails of Pakistan", Mr. Saksena said he felt "we are guilty of betrayal of the Khan brothers' and his followers."

Rev. J. M. Nichols-Roy, Minister of the Assam Government, said that despite its defects, the Draft Constitution before the House was the best that could be produced under the present circumstances.

Saying that Assam was on the verge of a financial collapse on account of the present distribution of revenues, Rev. Nichols-Roy appealed to the Centre to utilise the powers granted to it under the new Constitution and help that province. Assam and Orissa were the two provinces which needed special help from the Centres.

He wanted that not only men but also women should be allowed to retain their citizenship in the event of their marrying aliens. The children could take the citizenship of the country in which they were born.

FROM THE VEDAS

Dr. Raghu Vira (Central Provinces) expressing "profound regret" at no place being given to Indian culture and traditions in the Constitution, declared that in a matter of two or three years the Constitution would have to be amended suitably to make it conform to "Bhartiya" (Indian) traditions and the "Bharatiya" way of life.

He complained that such meaningful words as "Dharma" had not been incorporated in the Constitution. "Dharma", he explained, did not mean religion. It had a wider connotation embracing all that was good and beautiful in Indian culture. Profusely reciting "shlokas" (verses) from the Vedas, Dr. Raghu Vira said that instead of taking "guidance and inspiration" from the Constitutions of Ireland, Switzerland and America, the Constitution-makers ought to have delved into India's past also and incorporated in the Constitution noble principles embodied in the religious books.

SCOPE OF DRAFT

Mr. Santhanam's Defence

Mr. Santhanam said that he was rather surprised at Seth Damodar Swarup's statement that the Constitution would not be accepted by the people of India as it did not give them what they wanted.

"This Constitution enables the people of India to do anything they like", declared Mr. Santhanam. "There is nothing in this Constitution which would prevent the people of India from having a fully Socialist Republic. What he wants is that we should impose something upon them from outside".

This Constitution was meant to make the will of the people prevail, said Mr. Santhanam. He added: "We are assured of the fullest democracy that any Constitution can give. How that democracy will work and to what extent it will be utilised to convert it not only into political democracy but also industrial democracy and social democracy will depend upon the general will of the people of India and the leaders thrown up by them."

Instead of indulging in carping criticism, said Mr. Santhanam, "we should from now on develop the idea of the sanctity and sacredness of this Constitution. It is only when this idea is developed that no one, neither military nor any other power, will dare break the Constitution through force or fraud".

Any imperfections in the Constitution, he went on, could be remedied by suitable amendments. He believed, however, that no amendment might be required at all for many decades to come. Steps should be taken to popularise the Constitution, he said.

ELECTIONS

Mr. Santhanam urged that as promised already, elections should be held as early as possible, at the latest early in 1951. "If there is much delay between the commencement of the Constitution or its full implementation by Parliament," he said, "again the value of the Constitution may be diminished and the people may not come to have sufficient affection for it".

Mr. Santhanam said that the Constitution had been scrutinised not only on the floor of the Assembly but "much more severely" in the Congress Party. A group of people in that party took the greatest pains to scrutinise every clause and a great deal of improvement in the Constitution was made in the Congress Party meetings. But for their scrutiny, the Constitution would not have been so good as it was.

"I hope", he concluded, "that the Constitution will go down to the future generation as the greatest work done in the present generation" (cheers).

As the House did not favour an afternoon session today, Dr. Rajendra Prasad adjourned the House till Monday saying, "it seems that members are in a holiday mood" (laughter).

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During October, the Greater Bombay Police picked up 1,350 cases—1,348 under the Prohibition Act, three under the Opium Smoking Act and one under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Of these, 20 ended in conviction and 1,330 cases were pending at the end of the month.

TRAFFIC ON QUEEN'S ROAD

With effect from November 1, the 'One Way' Traffic system during the busy hours on Queen's Road has been cancelled and the former system reverted to.

To reach the Fort from Malabar and Cumballa Hills and the areas north of the City, motorists are requested to use Marine Drive in their own interest to avoid traffic congestion on Queen's Road.

Slow-moving traffic must keep to the extreme left of the road. Overtaking of fast-moving traffic either from the left or from the right and dangerous driving on Queen's Road will surely result in the offending driver being prosecuted. To cross over on Queen's Road, pedestrians are requested to use only the crossings outside the Charni Road and Marine Lines Railway Stations. A breach of this rule will entail action being taken against the offender on the spot.

The police have launched a campaign against the use of bright head lights, to avoid dazzle and inconvenience to motorists by oncoming vehicles. The motorists are requested to make use only of their side lights at all times except in cases of urgent necessity. On dark roads dim head lights may be used, but these should be switched off on the approach of the vehicles, proceeding in the opposite direction.

Illicit Liquor Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the week ended November 10, the Greater Bombay Police detected 290 cases of illicit liquor and ceased 121 gallons of illicit liquor and 8,435 gallons of wash. Altogether 118 persons were arrested in connection with these cases.

Labouring hands get dirty...

and where there's dirt
there's *Danger* from germs!

Wash often with
LIFEBUOY SOAP

it protects you from the germs in dirt!

L. 114-172

BOMBAY RACES.

FLYING DRAGON GETS MAIN EVENT ON OBJECTION

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters were quite surprised when the red cone went up soon after the first four reached the unsaddling enclosure in the main event, the Aga Shamshuddin Plate at today's races. Liberty Belle who was very confidently supported scored with a comfortable degree of ease and many a observer who watched the decisive stage failed to know why she was disqualified. The Stewards were in a lengthy session before awarding the race to runner-up Flying Dragon. It transpires that Liberty Belle was accused of violating the rules soon after taking the home-turn. An objection was also raised early in the day in the first division of the Lucknow Plate against winner Phone Again by the rider of second-placed Rukhsana but it was overruled after a quick enquiry.

Most of the operating Bookies closed on the credit side at the end of the day but they did not claim to have gained much.

Akalkot's costly two-year-old Colombo colt had a poor lot to beat in the Juvenile Plate when scoring by five lengths and had much more to spare.

Trainer Marrable sent out a double late in the evening through Independence and Navroze.

The Judge twice consulted the camera during the proceedings. At first it was in the second event to decide the minor placings between Dominate and V. Day who put in belated runs and the last event which ended in a thrilling finish was also decided by the camera.

Only seventeen punters cashed the treble pool event today. Each ticket returned Rs. 5,583.

The following are the results:—

THE JUVENILE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's GLORY OF INDIA 8-7 Kasbekar 1
Mr A. J. Moshi's PERSEUS 8-7 Dar 2
Mr. Krishnarao A. Balsekar's CHANDROOS 8-7 Kheemsingh .. 3
Kumar Chiman Singh's ARRAK 8-7 Jagdesh 4

Not run: Black Magic, Aapke Sevame and Wedding Day.

Won by: 5 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: Powar.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. H. C. Jehangir's MACK 9-0 Damodar 1
Mr. Bahadur M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-11 Russi 2
Mrs and Mr. Justice's DOMINATE 9-0 Hayat 3
Mr. Thakurdas G. Advani's V. DAY 8-11 Purtusingh 4

All ran.

Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 45 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 53 and Rs. 112.

Trainer: Rylands

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Major A. Svamvur's PHONE AGAIN 7-12 Mahomedali 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 8-6 Medhe 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-9 Whiteside 3
Messrs. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's TRIPLE ALLIANCE 8-1 Purtusingh 4

Not run: La Jawab.

Won by: Neck, 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 21 and Rs. 30.

Trainer: A. Abbas.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s BLUE LOTUS 9-1 R. Bhosle 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MUSAFIR 9-2 Purtusingh 2
Messrs. Minoo H. Mistry and A. K. Shah's HIKMET 8-4 Jaisingh .. 3
Mr. R. N. Kapur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 8-4 Shiba 4

Not run: Mardan and Lady Cleopatra.

Won by: 6 lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 45 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 12 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: O. Randall.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PAR EXCELLENCE 9-0 A. Ahmed .. 1
Mr. B. R. Baid's TREASURE TOY 9-0 Purtusingh 2
Mr. Diamond's LERINS 9-0 Duffy 3
Messrs. Abde A., Mansoor A. and Mustan A. Tyebjee's LIRA MALT 9-0 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Cherry Blossom.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Short head, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 45 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mohammed Ali Chowdhry's FLYING DRAGON 8-0 Purtusingh 1
Messrs. Abdulla J. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LIBERTY BELLE 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 9-1 Whiteside 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s ILLICIT 7-5 Shiba 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: McQuade.

THE UJJAIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 8-3 Shaikh 1
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's MANISHA 8-7 S. Chavan 2
Mr S. M. Modi's REPARTEE 8-9 Medhe 3
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's YEARLING 8-8 Duffy 4

Not run: Find out and Paramount Power.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: Marrable.

Dadar Table Tennis

J. EZEKIEL QUALIFIES FOR FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

J. Ezekiel qualified for the final of the Men's Singles by defeating N. L. Bajaj in three straight games where he is due to meet D. D. Walawalkar in the Pathare Kshatriya Open Table Tennis Championships.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: J. Ezekiel beat N. L. Bajaj 21-11 26-24 23-21; D. D. Walawalkar beat K. S. Khot 21-9 21-12 21-14.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: V. V. Prabhu and P. Kumar beat N. L. Bajaj and S. B. Jog 21-16 14-21 21-18 14-21 21-16; S. L. Bajaj and M. L. Lulla beat N. J. Nensy and O. Dyer 21-19 11-21 17-21 21-15 21-14.

BOWRING INSTITUTE TENNIS

Seshadri And Kapinipathy Claim Doubles Title

BANGALORE, Nov. 19, (PTI): P. S. Seshadri and B. R. Kapinipathy won the mens doubles title of the Bowring Institute Championship Tournament for the second year in succession here today. They beat Vishnu Mohan and Abdulla 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. B. V. K. Iyengar and Mrs. Khaliq won the womens doubles title beating Mrs. Appachoo and Mrs. Seshadri by 10-8, 4-6, 6-3 in the finals.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Abid H. Doctor's NAVROZE 8-13 P. Khade 1
Mr. O. Randall's TANTALUM 9-1 Cunningham 2
Mr. Abu Hakimji Jasdanwalla's BATTLE SONG 8-13 Purtusingh 3
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 8-6 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Ijjat and Torrent.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 37 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: Marrable.

BOMBAY NORTH BADMINTON

Men's Doubles Title For Shirke And Bhopardikar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tame games were witnessed in this evening's finals of the Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles the winning combinations having little difficulty in a binations having little difficulty in straight games in the Bombay North Open Badminton Championships at the Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana.

G. P. Shirke and M. U. Bopardikar, a tried and experienced combination had not to exert themselves unduly to dispose of their rivals M. J. Mangalvedhekar and R. A. Dongre in two games. The superiority of the winners was in evidence from the start of the game and though the losers did everything possible to offer stiff resistance they were unable to cope up with the guide and experience of their opponents and lost the match at 15-11 15-4.

H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss V. Oak annexed the Mixed Doubles title at the expense of V. P. Kapadia and Miss R. K. Dastoor over whom they scored a convincing victory. Homi Talyarkhan and partner won without any undue exertion on their part. After winning the first game comfortably they relaxed in the second and were content to take things as they came.

After establishing a commanding lead slackness on their part enabled their opponents to draw level at 7 all but this was as far as they allowed their opponents to proceed and they reeled off the remaining points claim the title and the match at 15-10, 15-9.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES: Final.

G. P. Shirke and M. U. Bhopardikar beat M. J. Mangalvedhekar and R. A. Dongre 15-11 15-4.

MIXED DOUBLES: Final.

H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss V. Oak beat V. P. Kapadia and Miss R. K. Dastoor 15-10 15-9.

The following are Sunday's fixtures:

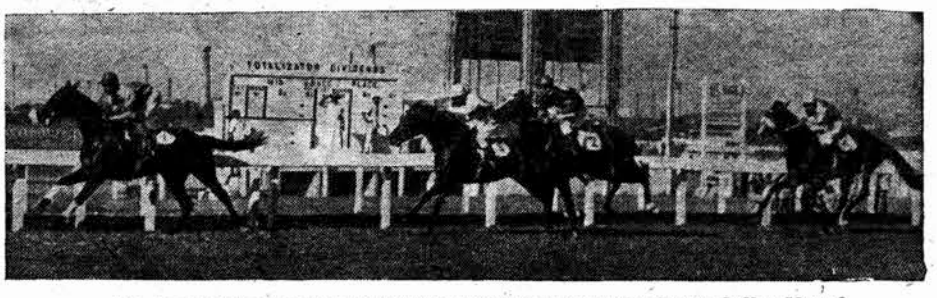
MEN'S SINGLES: Final.

H. K. Talyarkhan vs. E. M. Fernandes.

LADIES DOUBLES: Final.

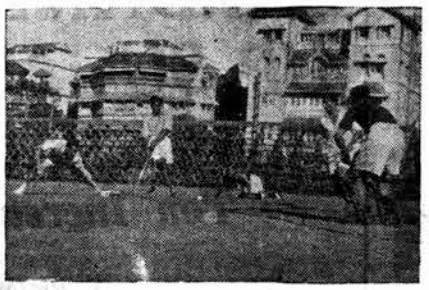
Miss Pandit and Miss Shirodkar vs. Miss S. N. Motiwala and Miss R. K. Dastoor.

The Ujjain Plate (6 furlongs) Indepen dence 1, Manisha 2, Repartee 3.



The Aga Shamshuddin Plate (6 furlongs): Liberty Belle 1, Flying Dragon 2, New Moon 3.

The Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate (1 mile): Par Excellence 1, Treasure Toy 2, Lerins 3.



Maharashtra beat Young Sports by 2-1 in the Senior Hockey League. D. Nimal is being foiled by Poonawala in an attempt to score.

The women's hockey League commenced this evening and Panchgani Parsies are seen stoutly defending their goal against City "B" whom they held to a draw.

Young Sports Beaten

SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Quite an exciting day's hockey was witnessed at the Cooperage in the two Senior division matches played this evening. First Maharashtra beat Young Sports by two goals to one, and in the second game Royal Indian Navy and Bombay City scored two goals and points.

Maharashtra suffered an early reverse when E. Gonsalves ran down the flank and scored in the opening minute. Manna Singh restored equality for the Poona side when he banged a rebound from Lopez, the goal-keeper's pads after Pillay had tested him. This goal came a few minutes before the interval. Maharashtra failed to score until the closing stages of the game when Premchand ran through to a forward pass and scored.

Just before the first half H. Gonsalves, Young Sports right half was injured and left the field for good. Surprisingly he sat out without any medical attention being paid towards him, although he reported the same to the medical authorities. Maharashtra won by two goals to one.

Later City 'A' and R.I.N. drew: Juisi opened the Navy's scoring from a pass by Miranda midway through the opening half. The City were able to restore equality in the succeeding half at the same time, when M. Gardner ran through on his own on the left flank and cut in to beat goalkeeper Raval. City shared points with R.I.N.

Earlier in the evening in the first division, Panchgani Parsis registered their third successive win when they beat Young Comrades by two goals to nil. Moddie scored both goals, one in each half.

TRAVANCORE CUP HOCKEY

Madras Sappers And Miners Enter Final

BANGALORE, Nov. 18 (PTI)

The Madras Sappers and Miners entered the Final of the Maharaja of Travancore Cup Hockey Tournament beating the Mysore Vegetable Oil Company by three goals to one in the semi-finals played at the Sullaiyan Police Grounds here this evening.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Copperage

2-50 p.m. Lusitanian's 'B' vs. Catholic Gymkhana (First Division).

3-45 p.m. Lusitanian's 'A' vs. Goan Sports 'A'

4-45 p.m. B. B. and C. I. 'A' vs. Maharashtra XI (Senior Division).

Association Ground, Churchgate

4 p.m. Black Spiders vs. Young Sports 'B' (Second Division).

5 p.m. Lusitanian's 'A' vs. St. Agnes H. S. (Women's Senior Division).

BADMINTON
Dadar Parsi Colony

7 p.m. Bombay North Championships.

TABLE TENNIS
Vanmali Hall, Dadar

6-30 p.m. Pathare Kshatriya Open Championships.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY COMMENCES

Ground Conditions At Old Venue Unplayable

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Women's Hockey League commenced this evening at the Association ground at Churchgate this evening. Ruia College were due to meet City 'C' in the third division, but the match was postponed.

Later in the evening Panchgani Pansies drew with City 'B'. Neither side were able to register a score. The condition of the ground being unplayable. The grass is two inches high and there are pot holes especially in the goal area.

BANGALORE TAKES TO NEW HOCKEY RULES

BANGALORE, Nov. 19, (PTI): For the first time in Bangalore, a hockey tournament will be conducted under the Indian Hockey Federations new rules so as to see how far the new amendments proposed are workable under the existing conditions.

The amended rules will be enforced in the hockey tournament for 1949-50 season for the Bangalore United Services Club cup. This premier tournament conducted by the Mysore State Hockey Association will commence here on November 25. Thirty-one prominent local teams are participating.

BOXING DEBATED IN MADRAS LEGISLATURE

Government Does Not Intend To Ban Sport

MADRAS, Nov. 19 (PTI).

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister and Leader of the House, said in the Madras Legislative Assembly today that the Madras Government did not intend to ban boxing matches.

"But" he said, "to prevent deaths resulting faom boxing matches, Government propose to insist on the production of medical certificates of fitness from the boxers before they enter the ring."

Replying to a question, the Minister said this decision followed a recent boxing match in Madras where one of the contestants had died.

A Congress member asked: "Will the Government ban boxing matches as they are brutal and barbaric?"

Minister: Boxers do not think so. On the other hand, they think it develops their vigour and strength (laughter).

"Since boxing is a popular sport, may I ask the Government not to impose any conditions for boxing matches because of one accidental death?", asked another member.

Minister: "We do not want sick people to get into the ring, get knocks and die on the spot" (laughter).

Question: "Has the Finance Minister been in the ring at any time?" (renewed laughter).

Minister: "Not in recent years."

In a boxing contest at the S.I.A.A. Grounds here early this month between the local champion, S. A. Arunachalam and K. Terry, the former died.

Manchester Handicap Won By Fidonia

MANCHESTER, Nov. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Fidonia won the Manchester November Handicap with Sportsmaster second and Slapdash third. Forty-one ran.

Betting 40 to one Fidonia, 100 to six Sportsmaster, 18 to one Slap Dash. Won by four lengths with one and a half lengths between second and third.

TOURISTS ALL OUT FOR 185

Match In Peshawar Ends In A Draw

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19, (PTI-Reuter): The two-day match between the Commonwealth Cricket team and Governors XI, ended in a draw in Peshawar today. The home team in its first innings had scored 213 runs and the visitors replied with 185.

TO AID AUSSIES IN S. AFRICA

Keith Miller, Australia's famous all-round cricketer, who will go to South Africa soon to join the touring Australian team. Miller captained the New South Wales team.

SOUTHERN COMMAND CRICKET TOURNEY

POONA, Nov. 19 (PTI)

Seven teams will compete in the Southern Command Cricket Championship which commences here from November 26. The Final of the championship will be played on December 3 and 4.

The team from the Headquarters Southern Command, and the Sub-Areas of Secunderabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Poona, Jubbulpore and Madras are participating in the championship.

After the tournament, a team will be selected to represent Southern Command in the Inter-Services Cricket Tournament scheduled to be held in Poona early in January next.

Aussie Olympic Chief Denies Rumours

SYDNEY, Nov. 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Harry Alderson, Chairman of the Australian Olympic Federation, today denied reports that Australia had already decided not to invite Japan to compete in the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne. He was commenting on a Statement made in Paris by M. Armand Massard, a member of the International Olympic Committee, that Australia's refusal to invite Japan to the games had surprised the Committee.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

Close Of Play Scores

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second round of the 'Times' Shield Cricket Tournament commenced today and two matches were played in the Senior division. Bank of India have scored 185 for 6 wickets against Secretariat S. C. who have S. W. Sohoni and S. G. Shinde playing for them. Both have claimed 3 wickets apiece so far.

In the other game B. B. and C. I. have lost 4 wickets for 47 runs against the fast attack of Solomon of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Solomon has taken 3 victims while the other victim was claimed by Ajgaokar.

The Junior division games were also played and the results are given below

The following were the scores at close of play:—

SENIOR DIVISION

Bank of India vs. Secretariat

BANK OF INDIA C. C.: N. J. Siganporia b Sohoni 1, D. R. Panthaki b Sohoni 6, Y. Angalia b Shinde 5, R. N. Bharucha b Shinde 10, B. F. Govadia b Shinde 71, D. H. Wadia b Sohoni 38, B. N. Karbhari batting 30, P. V. Kulkarni batting 7, Rest to bat. Extras 17, Total (for 6 wkts.) 185.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. W. Sohoni 20-4-55-3; M. G. Gavde 3-1-6-0; S. G. Shinde 17-2-107-3.

B.B. C.I. Rly. vs. Jupiter General Insurance

B.B. AND C.I. RLY. S.C.: C. M. Rana c Shrikande b Solomon 0, Ramamurthy c Kharwa b Ajgaonkar 0, Kshirsagar b Solomon 6, S. D. Telang batting 26, J. B. Khot b Solomon 9, Lachmandas batting 6, Rest to bat, Total (for 4 wkts.) 47.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. Solomon 13-5-20-3; V. M. Ajgaonkar 12-4-27-1.

JUNIOR DIVISION

INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE C. C. 64 (M. C. Vyas 20, E. S. Narielwalla 6 for 24, M. S. Shetty 3 for 20). CITY BANK S.C. 7 for 1.

POST OFFICE RECREATION C.C. 151 for 3 (R. S. Bagwe 59 batting, S. S. Talpade batting 31) vs. TELEPHONE C. C.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL C. C 106 for 6 (Bhangle 25, A. Sirur 5 for 43) vs. A. F. FERGUSON AND CO'S C. C.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in Bombay on Saturday afternoon:—

At the Cross Maidan:—

Greaves Cotton S. C. beat Heatly and Gresham S. C. at the Cross Maidan by 7 wickets and 118 runs.

Greaves Cotton 139 for 3 decl. (P. R. Vast 50 retired, B. Fonseca 30. P. F. Kolah 36).

Heatley and Gresham 21 all out.

Killick Nixon and Co. S. C. drew with May and Baker at the Cross Maidan.

Killick Nixon 164 for 5 wickets (S. J. Dhokre 66, R. J. Dhokre 29, J. F. Fernandes 44 not out).

May and Baker 110 for 8 wickets (B. F. Daruwala 38, N. S. Shetty 23, V. K. D'Souza 25).

Oriental Life Office drew with Bombay Port Trust on the Cross Maidan.

Oriental Life Office 125 for 3 wickets decl. (J. J. Kone 66 not out, A. M. Mamsa 42 not out).

Bombay Port Trust 97 for 2 wickets (R. Fernandes 30 retired, J. Fernandes 34 not out and D'Mello 26 not out).

Azad Maidan:—

'Times of India' S. C. drew with Bank of Baroda Ltd. on the Azad Maidan.

'Times of India' 109 for 6 wickets decl. (K. C. Leninawala 22, F. Mohammed 26, R. S. Godambe 36).

Bank of Baroda 85 for 4 wickets (R. Gonsalves 35 not out).

Cox and King's C. C. drew with Parsee Cyclists S. C. on the Azad Maidan

Parsee Cyclists S.C. 108 for 9 wickets. (J. Metha 43 not out, B. S. Todiwala 21), Tarapore 4 for 37 runs.

Cox and King's S.C. 81 for 8 wickets: (Tarapore 25, Krishnamachari 27) Doctor 5 for 28 runs.

Coulgorm beat Pacific Strong Hold by 14 runs at the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Coulgorm 76 all out (F. Fowler 31), Smith 7 for 17 runs.

Pacific Strong Hold 60 all out (Whitehead 5 for 15 runs).

Mercantile Bank beat Scindia S. C. by two wickets and 29 runs at the Cross Maidan.

Mercantile Bank 114 for 8 wickets. Scindia S.C. 85 all out.

LIBERIA AND INDIA MEET

Ambassador C. D. B. King (Centre), Chairman, and Mr. Henry F. Cooper of the Liberian delegation, with Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau, head of the Indian delegation to United Nations.—U. N. PHOTO.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV SPY ACCUSATION BOUT

Belgrade Expulsion And Moscow Charge

BELGRADE, Nov. 19 (PTI/REUTER): YUGOSLAVIA today gave espionage as the reason for expulsion from the country of J. Zenchiukov, Soviet Assistant Military Attache, M. Vassily Kirsanov, of the Soviet Information Bureau here, and M. Vladimirov, Soviet Consul-General in Zagreb.

But a Yugoslav spokesman, asked if expulsion meant a break in diplomatic relations with Russia, replies "it does not". The Yugoslav Directorate of Information said the three diplomats had been asked, in a note to the Soviet Embassy on Monday, to leave "as a result of espionage and hostile activity against Yugoslavia".

All three left here two days ago. Later the Soviet replied by demanding the recall of the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, M. Latinovic, the Directorate said.

Soviet Charge Against Tito's Envoy

MOSCOW, Nov. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Soviet Russia has accused the Yugoslav Charge de Affaires Moscow, Mr. Lazi Latinovic, of spying and demanded his recall.

Tass, Soviet official news agency, reporting this said Yugoslavia had several days earlier demanded the recall of three Russian diplomats accused of anti-Yugoslav activities.

The Russian Foreign Ministry, had instructed the diplomats M. Gladimorov, Consul in Zagreb, M. Zenchiokov assistant Military attache and M. Kirsanov, Soviet Information Bureau representative to return to Moscow.

Tass said the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade had replied to the charge against Vladimirov and Zenchiokov, which Russia regarded as "fresh evidence of the hostile attitude of the Yugoslav Government towards the U.S.S.R."

A note from the Russian Charge d'Affairs in Belgrade to the Yuvoslav Foreign Ministry protested against mendacious campaign against Kirsanov.

Russia's latest demand for the recall of M. Latinovic contained in a note delivered yesterday ti the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow followed last month's Russian note demanding the recall of the Yugoslav Ambassador in Moscow M. Karlo Marzovic accused of subversive anti-Soviet activities.

M. Latinovic who nas the rank of Minister-Counsellor has been in charge of the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow for the last six bonths.

The Russian note yesterday said the Soviet Government had "irreputable evidence that M. Latinovic has abused his official position in Moscow and has indulged in espionage activities against the U.S.S.R"

"His further presence in the Soviet Union is undesirable", it said.

ONE YEAR LEASE FOR HORSE RACING

MADRAS, November 19 (P.T.I.): The Madras Legislature Congress Party tonight decided, on the recommendation of its executive, to postpone by one year the enforcement of the ban on betting on horse races.

The anti-betting legislation should have come into force in April 1950.

PAKISTAN'S NEW MOVE

Trade Commissioner For India

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 19: For the first time since partition, Pakistan Government have now decided to appoint their special Trade Commissioner in India.

Mr. A. W. Khan, an official in the East Bengal Government is reported to have been selected for this post, and he is expected to take up his new duties during the course of next month. His headquarters, most probably, will be in New Delhi, but no final decision has yet been arrived at in this respect.

It is said, main duties of this Trade Commissioner will be to explore channels for the early resumption of trade connections between the two Dominions which have been at a standstill, since Pakistan decided not to devalue her own rupee.

NAVAL EXERCISES OFF BOMBAY COAST

Indian And British Warships To Participate

MADRAS, November 19. (PTI).

A combined naval exercise by Indian and British warships will be held off Bombay coast in January next year, Capt. T. J. N. Hilken, Commander of H.M.S. "Mauritius" told pressmen here today.

Capt. Hilken met the pressmen this morning on board "Mauritius", the 8,000 ton British flagship of the East Indies station now in Madras on a six-day visit.

Captain Hilken said that "Mauritius" would be going to Bombay on her way to to Persian-Gulf in January. At Bombay, she would participate in the naval exercise along with H.M.S. "Delhi" and other ships of the Royal India Navy.

The Royal Navy, he said, was rendering all possible assistance in the training of the R.I.N. personnel. On board "Mauritius", they had seven Royal Indian Navy personnel on training, he added.

CARIAPPA IN POONA

BOMBAY, Nov. 19. (PTI).

General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, arrived in Bombay by air from New Delhi this afternoon on his way to Poona. He left for Poona by train this evening, after three hours' stay in the city.

India's Envoy Presents Credentials

LISBON, Nov. 19 (PTI-Reuter)

Mr. Parakat Achutha Menon, new Indian Minister to Portugal, today presented his credentials to President Antonio Oscar Carmona.

BHARGAVA CABINET TO BE ENLARGED?

SIMLA, Nov. 19. (PTI): The Bhargava Cabinet is likely to be enlarged shortly from five to seven, it is learnt here. One of the two new members will be a Hindu and the other a Sikh.

New PEPSU Caretaker Cabinet Sworn In

PATIALA Nov. 19. (PTI).

THE Council of Ministers of the new Caretaker Government of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union was sworn in this morning by H. E. the Rajpramukh.

Mr. B. R. Patel, Chief Secretary, read the announcement issued by His Highness the Rajpramukh disolving the interim ministry and nominating Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala and Mr. M. R. Bhide to constitute the Council of Ministers of the new Caretaker Government.

The Rajpramukh then administered the oath of office and secrecy and allegiance first to Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala as Prime Minister and then to Mr. M. R. Bhide.

PORTFOLIOS

According to a Gazette Extraordinary, the following portfolios haGve have been allocated to Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala and Mr. M. R. Bhide: SARDAR GIAN SINGH RAREWALA: Finance, Revenue, Industries, Commerce and Supplies, Education, Medical and Public Health, Punjab Department and Backward Class Department.

MR. M. R. BHIDE: Home, Agriculture and Forest, Law, Legislation, Local Self Government and Labour, Refugees Rehabilitation and Public Works.

SARDAR'S CALL TO STEP UP SUGAR PRODUCTION

Manufacturers Fall In Line For One Lakh Ton Increase To Fight Scarcity

NEW DELHI, November 19 (UPI)

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, Sardar Patel, has asked for a ten-per cent increase in sugar production during the current sugar season, it was learnt here today.

The Deputy Prime Minister, who called six leading sugar-producers in the country at a conference in New Delhi yesterday, is understood to have urged upon them the necessity of increasing the production by one lakh tons more immediately, to meet the present sugar scarcity. The sugar manufacturers are stated to have fully responded to the call of the Deputy Prime Minister and agreed to take necessary steps to increase the production. They, however, asked for some facilities from the Government such as provision of more wagons and reduction of freights for carrying sugar cane. It is understood the Deputy Prime Minister asked them to submit their requirements, with an assurance that the Government would go to the fullest extent to meet those requirements.

The six leading sugar manufacturers who were called by the Deputy Prime Minister were, Sir Sri Ram, Mr. B. M. Birla, Mr. Karam Chand Thappar, Mr. Narang and one representative each from the Dalmia Sugar concern and Begg Sutherland and Company.

It may be mentioned here that the total production of sugar in the country so far has been nearly 10 lakh tons per year against the estimated total consumption of about 11 lakh tons. As such, if the production of sugar goes up by 10 per cent, as promised, then the sugar shortage is expected to be wiped out by April next.

BRINGING "MAN NEARER HIS MAKER!"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19 (PTI)

Mr. H. V. Kamath (Central Provinces and Berar) has given notice of a bill seeking to legalise attempt to commit suicide, now punishable under Sec. 309 I.P.C.

One of his arguments in his statement of Objects and Reasons is that the State should not interfere between "man and his maker."

REDS LOOT CROPS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19 (P.T.I.): About 60 persons, said to be led by local Communists, looted considerable quantities of harvested crop from a field in a village within Raipur police station, Bankura, on Thursday last, according to official information received here today.

A police party has been sent to the area from the district headquarters to deal with the situation.

FORWARD BLOCISTS ARRESTED

The police searched a number of houses in the town today and arrested a woman, believed to be a political workers, in connection with the incident of cracker-throwing in front of a jute mill last week.

The police also arrested five members of the local Forward Bloc, including its Secretary, in connection, it is stated, with the demonstration made on November 12 during a public meeting which was addressed by Socialist leader Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan. The demonstration was followed by clashes.

E. PUNJAB BARLEY FOR BOMBAY

SIMLA, Nov. 19 (PTI).

The East Punjab Government have declared a surplus of 6,000 tons of barley for the year 1948-49. This quantity has been allocated to Bombay by the Government of India.

ABDULLAPUR SUGAR PRODUCTION

SIMLA, Nov. 19 (PTI).

The sugar factory at Abdullapur will start producing 600 bags of sugar daily in the beginning of the month of December, according to reports reaching Civil Supplies Headquarters in Simla.

The tempo of production is expected to rise to 1,000 bags daily by the end of January.

KANPUR FACTORIES' DEMANDS

KANPUR, Nov. 19 (P.T.I.): The proprietors and managers of thirty sugar factories situated in Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti and Gonda districts at a joint meeting held at Gorakhpur on November 17 unanimously decided that they would not start their crushing operations before January 1, 1950.

The meeting held that an earlier start was highly undesirable due to lower sugar recovery and consequent lower sugar production which would also be a national loss. An early start would mean the termination of the crushing season even before the start of the planting season in their districts which would seriously affect the seed cane supplies.

Maintaining that the sugar price fixed for the current season was highly uneconomical, the meeting requested the U. P. Government to increase the sugar prices substantially at least for the factories of the eastern districts of the U. P.

The meeting suggested imposition of ban on gur manufacture and its movement from eastern districts.

17 ACQUITTED OF KOTWAL'S MURDER

MALERKOTLA (Patiala State), Nov. 19 (P.T.I.): Judgment was pronounced today by the Sessions Judge, Malerkotla, Sodhi Sukhdev Singh, in the case in which seventeen persons stood charged with the alleged murder of Kuldip Singh, city kotwal.

The court found all the accused not guilty and acquitted them.

According to the prosecution sub-Inspector Kuldip Singh was lynched by a bronzed mob in broad daylight on June 16 last for assaulting a Hindu girl.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Delhi on November 23, by air and return to Bombay on November 29.

"ATOM BOMBERS" GROUNDED

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

The United States Far East Air Force today grounded most of its B-29 Superfortress "atom bombers" pending engine modernisation and stress tests.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters said the grounding was in compliance with orders from Washington. The United States Air Force last night ordered the B-29s out of the air following a series of four crashes in four days.

FIGHTING IN INDONESIA

Red-Led Troops Turn Mutinous

BATAVIA, Nov. 19 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Fierce fighting flared up yesterday, for the second time in two days, between two brigades of the Indonesian Republican Army in the Porung and Malang areas of East Java, Republican military circles said today. The first clash took place on November 16 when two battalions of Irregular Republican forces refused to obey orders of the Republican Army Commander in East Java, Sungkong, it was reported.

Col. Sungkono, according to Republican official circles here, launched an attack with eight companies of infantry on the 'dissident battalions'.

He drove them into the Mount Kawi foothills after severe fighting in which about 250 men were killed or wounded. At dawn yesterday the 'dissidents" counter-attacked.

RED-LED

Republican sources here said today that the "mutinous" troops were commanded by Lt.-Col. J. Warrouw, formerly members of an Indonesian Communist guerilla group.

They added that he refused to obey an order to purge his command of "unlawful elements" and to move from the district around Porong, a strategically important road junction town with a Dutch garrison, about 80 miles from Sourabaya.

Chinese Reds Advance

HONGKONG, Nov. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Capturing Pengshui Chinese Communist forces have advanced to within about sixty miles of Chungking in their big west-ward drive on the Nationalists' refugee capital, Communist Peking radio reported early today.

INDIA TO SHARE COST OF COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 19

THE British (Government) is finding ways and means of reducing their defence expenditure.

Other Atlantic Pact countries may be persuaded to accept a larger share of Western Union's costs.

When the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers meet in Colombo in January the question of Commonwealth's share in defence commitments may be discussed and the Dominions, including India and Pakistan, may be asked to help.

Meanwhile Mr. Attlee is conferring with Chiefs of Staff on long-term overhaul of Britain's forces. This is designed to secure greater efficiency and economy.

TWO WINNERS OF LAURELS

Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary-General of U. N. Department of Public Information (right), talking with Mr. Amba Prasad of India and Miss Elena Guiller Arixtia of Chile, two of the winners of the U.N. international essay competition on "Human Rights".

NO MORE HARDY ANNUAL

New Rule About Congress Party Leadership

MADRAS, Nov. 19 (P.T.I.): The Madras Legislature Congress Party, which met here this evening, unanimously decided to extend the term of its leader making it co-terminous with the Provincial Assembly.

This was in pursuance of the Congress Working Committee recommendation made early last month.

Hitherto, the practice was to hold the leadership election annually.

The British Trades Union Congress proposes sending a three-man delegation to India early next year to establish contacts with the Trades Union organisations in India, it was learnt in Bombay at the Central office of Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

GOVERNMENT WILL RUN CLOSED MILLS

Nanda's Reply To Demand For Rationalisation

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19. (PTI).

MR. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay, said here today that both the Central and Bombay Governments were devising methods to run mills which were closed, if their machinery was good and they could be run economically.

Mr. Nanda who was addressing a press conference added that the Provincial Government had appointed a controller to run a section of the Sholapur Mills. The case of each mill was being examined separately and a decision with regard to mills in Ahmedabad would be taken shortly.

Referring to the demand for rationalisation made by some mills as a condition precedent to restarting, Mr. Nanda said that Government had set up a machinery to redress any wrongs or grievances and would set it in motion promptly, whenever it was felt necessary. Any attempt to get undue advantage from the difficulties created by unemployment would be viewed with disfavour by Government and "workers would rather remain unemployed than be squeezed into accepting unfair terms", he declared.

BUILDING CONTROLS

Referring to the building controls imposed by the Government of Bombay, Mr. Nanda said: "We have no objection to removing all controls, if the people think that they will be better off without them. The restriction regarding construction of large size buildings has been recently relaxed, so as to permit buildings up to an area of 1,200 square feet. The object of controlling building activity is to make available building materials for the residence of large number of poor people. Permits for restricted supplies of cement and steel are being issued in strict order of priority without which prices will go high. Not a single new cinema has been allowed to be built since the building control came into existence. We are trying to help private builders by proper distribution of available material. The rent restriction act will remain in force, till building materials are freely available, and there is adequate housing accommodation.

REFUGEES PROTEST AGAINST EVACUEE PROPERTY MEASURE

Public Meetings To Be Held On December 4

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19. (PTI).

DECEMBER 4 will be observed as protest day by refugees and their sympathisers all over the country in order "to voice their resentment" against the Evacuee Property Ordinance recently promulgated by the Government of India.

This decision was taken at a joint meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Refugee Association and refugee workers and sympathisers held here yesterday. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee presided.

"The meeting strongly criticised the Ordinance as it stood at present and appealed to every Indian national to agitate against it "peacefully and constitutionally" by holding public meetings on the protest day and passing resolutions demanding "suitable amendments" to the Ordinance.

The meeting also decided to hold a public meeting in Delhi on November 28 "to mobilise public opinion" for getting the Ordinance suitably amended before it is enacted into law by the Indian Parliament, when it meets in the next week of this month.

CONGRESS PARTY'S "AT HOME" TO NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19 (PTI).

The Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly was today "At Home" to the Prime Minister and leader of the Party, Pandit Nehru. Among those present were the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, and other Ministers and members of the all parties in the House.

Earlier, Pandit Nehru addressed the Party for over an hour, giving among other things impressions of his tour of the United States and Canada and his visit to Britain.

Armed Dacoity In Muzaffarpur

MUZAFFARPUR, Nov. 19 (PTI).

Fifteen armed dacoits raided a house in Mahalla Tinkohia in Muzaffarpur town this morning and decamped with cash and clothes worth about Rs. 1,500 after, it is alleged, assaulting the inmates of the house and some neighbours who attempted to resist them.

NATIONAL INCOME OF INDIA

Committee Considers Various Aspects

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19, (PTI): The Committee appointed by the Government of India in August to prepare a report on the national income of India and its various components met here twice and is understood to have completed the consideration of various aspects of national income. The next meeting will be held in December next.

The Committee is expected to make sufficient progress in its work before the arrival in India of three foreign experts in August next year. Meanwhile, at the expert's own request reports on the committees labours are being sent to them from time to time, it is learnt.

The foreign experts are Mr. J. R. N. Stone of Cambridge University and Dr. J. B. D. Derceksen of the United Nations statistical office. Lake Success, and Prof. Simon Kuznets of the National Bureau of Economical Research, New York.

BARODA SECURE A LEAD OF 219 RUNS

Stylish Century By Dattu Gaekwad

BARODA, November 19 (P.T.I.): Baroda, batting the whole day today, the second day of their Ranji Trophy cricket match in the first round (West Zone), secured a lead of 219 runs over Bombay's first innings total of 114, before being all out ten minutes before closing time, the stumps being drawn for the day at the conclusion of their innings.

A stylish 108 by Dattajirao Gaekwad and a sound centry partnership between him and Gul Mahomed for the fourth wicket were the features of the day's play. Gaekwad was very sound in his defence and his off-side strokes were particularly delightful to watch.

The Yuvaraj of Baroda batted stylishly to score 56 runs. But for a difficult, low catch to Guard at mid-off the Yuvaraj's innings was without blemish and be executed several fine leg-glides and late-cuts, with elegance. Ghorpade, who came in at the fall of the seventh wicket, carried his bat with 41 runs to his credit made with wristy strokes all rounds the wicket

Bombay's bowlers gave little away with Umrigar, Ramchand and Gupte bearing the burnt of the attack. Umrigar was rather unlucky in not securing more than two wickets for he had everyone of the Baroda batsmen nibbling at his late outswingers dangerously through the slips. Ramchand proved to be the shock bowler of the team meeting with success in his opening overs with straight fasters deliveries while Gupte flighted the ball well and on occasions had the batsmen guessing.

Needing 34 runs to secure a lead over Bombay's first innings total of 114 and with seven wickets in hand Gaekwad (51) and Gul Mahomed (12), the overnight not-outs, resumed Baroda's first innings on the second day today, to the medium pace attack of Ramchand and left-hander Guard.

Both Gaekwad and Mahomed were choosing the right balls to some off and were playing confidently and at 113 Mantri brought the slow off spinner, Gupte, in place of Ramchand.

Mowdawalla was now bowling an occasional short, rising delivery to Gul Mahomed and the batsman with a late-cut and a hook to fine leg for fours complete 131 of the innings after 153 minutes play, the same stroke making the partnership between him and Gaekwad worth 101 runs in 108 minutes.

One run later Mantri effected another change bringing on Parasram for Mowdawalla but with no effect. Gupte at the other end was fighting the ball well and Gaekwad nearly put up a catch to Umrigar at mid-wicket when playing forward to him defensively. But Gaekwad confidently pulled a shortish delivery of Gupte high to square leg for four to complete his individual 80.

At 167 the 4th wicket partnership was broken when Gul Mahomed, trying to drive Umrigar against the swing, edged a high catch to Mohuddin at second slip

Baroda's captain filled the vacant crease with 3 minutes left for the lunch interval which was taken at 173 with Gaekwad and the Yuvaraj batting with 97 and 2, respectively.

Gaekwad completed his individual century in 212 minutes with eleven fours as his principal strokes.

At 192 Gaekwad's grand innings came to an end when attempting a big hit off Gupte he skied the ball at extra cover where Manrekar dived full length to bring off a spectacular lefthanded catch inches above the ground. Gaekwad had batted extremely well for his 108 displaying sound defence and footwork and he made most of his runs with crisp, stylish cover and off drives.

However the fifth-wicket partnership was broken when Ramchand, who displaced Umrigar at the other end, had Vivek Hazare declared leg before with his very first delivery. Vivek had scored 32 runs including four fours and with the Yuvaraja had added 51 runs to the total in 82 minutes.

Amir Elahi, who came in next, had a short, merey innings, according twentyone runs in fourteen minutes, including three fours when the total rose to 270. When trying to sweep Gupte to leg, he skied an easy catch to Mantri behind the wicket.

Gupte and Guard were in charge of the attack when play resumed after lunch and the Yuvaraja, pulling Gupte for two, completed his individual 51 in 135 minutes. Immediately after, facing Guard, the Yuvaraja covered up defensively but was beaten and was given out leg before he had scored four fours and the total was 297.

Vinesh Gaekwad, who came in next was out at the same total when he edged the second delivery he received from Guard behind the wicket and Mantri accept a simple catch.

Kadar Shaikh partnered Ghorpade for the last wicket and the 300 of after 348 minutes play.

Ramchand displaced Guard at 317 and at 231 the second new ball of the innings was taken with Guard and Umrigar in charge of the attack. Baroda's innings concluded ten minutes before closing time when Kadar nibbled at a going away ball on the leg side and gave a sharp catch to Mantri behind the wicket. Ghorpade remained unbeaten with 41 including six fours and stumps were drawn for the day at the conclusion of Baroda's first innings.

SCORE BOARD

BOMBAY (First Innings)	114
BARODA (First Innings)	
S. G. Powar b Guard	1
S. K. Vichare c Mowdawala b Ramchand	17
K. Gaekwad c Manjrekar b Gupte	103
Vijay Hazare b Ramchand	0
Gul Mahomed c Mohiuddin b Umrigar	56
Yuvaraj of Baroda l.b.w. b Guard	51
Vivek Hazare l.b.w. Ramchand	32
Amir Elahi c Mantri b Gupte	21
Ghorpade not out	41
Vinesh Gaekwad c Mantri b Guard	0
Kadar Shaikh c Mantri b Umrigar	4
Extras	2
Total (all out)	333

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 1; 2 for 30; 3 for 30; 4 for 167; 5 for 192; 6 for 243; 7 for 270; 8 for 297; 9 for 297 and 10 for 333.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. R. Umrigar	26.2	7	49	2
G. M. Guard	23	0	53	3
B. N. Mowadwalla	9	0	31	0
V. Parasram	8	2	28	0
G. S. Ramchand	25	6	77	3
S. P. Gupte	35	5	93	2

CEYLON'S TEAM FOR SECOND TEST

COLOMBO, Nov. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Ceylon Cricket Board has decided, if possible, to field a team composed of players from India, Pakistan and Ceylon in the second "test" against the Commonwealth Tourists here on February 4, 5 and 6.

It is understood that M. K. M. Ismail, honorary secretary of the Ceylon Cricket Board, has already been in communication with the Indian Board for the release of Vijay Hazare, Vinoo Mankad and D. G. Phadkar.

The release of the Pakistan players, Abdul Hafeez Kardar and Munaver Ali Khan, has also been requested.

The other six members of the team would be from Ceylon.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Indian Ambassador to Egypt, presented a 'Charka' to H. E. Mohamed Gouda Bey President of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies. The working of the "Charka" was demonstrated by Mrs. Jansen, wife of the Press Attache.

EXPORT OF RAW COTTON

Duty Raised From Rs. 40 To 100 Per Bale

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19, (UPI): The Government of India, with effect from November 18, 1949, has raised the export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per bale and imposed an export duty of 30 per cent "ad valorem" on black pepper, says a press note.

Government has adopted these measures in accordance with its powers under the export duties (emergency provisions) ordinance. 1949, and after taking into account speculative trends and price levels prevailing in India and importing countries. Regarding cotton, owing to internal shortages, exports will be allowed only to hard currency countries.

The export duty on the more expensive brands of Cigarettes, that is, those the wholesale price of which is more than Rs. 35 per one thousand, has been reduced from 15 per cent to 7-1/2 per cent in order to enable Indian exporters to sell these brands abroad in larger quantities. The principle market is expected to be Australia.

MANGANESE AND MICA PRICES TO BE RAISED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19, (PTI.) The prices of manganese and mica will be raised to the predevalution dollar price level, it is learned.

French Salt Experts In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19 (PTI): Three French salt experts Mon Du Crest, Mon. D. B. Hennerick and Mon. J. Bochet arrived in Calcutta last night from Paris in connection with the investigations into the possibilities of establishing a salt factory on modern lines at Contai in the sea coast of Midnapore district.

They met the West Bengal Premier Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. N. R. Sarker, Minister for Industries to chalk out their programme of preliminary investigation. They are expected to proceed to the sea coast after a week for local investigation regarding climate, time, salinity of sea water and conditions of the soil, etc.

CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

Export Committee's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18. Preliminary steps, with a view to undertaking on a commercial scale the cultivation of important medicinal plants in India, were recommended at a recent meeting of the Medicinal Plants Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee has drawn up a list of 50 important plants and has recommended their cultivation on an experimental basis in different climatic regions of India. Six regions have been selected and in each, one centre in the plains and another on a higher altitude are proposed. The centres suggested are: the Simla hills in Himachal Pradesh, Gurdaspur and Manali in East Punjab, Coimbatore and Nilgiris in Madras, Poona and Panchgani in Bombay, Darjeeling in Bengal and Jorhat and Shillong in Assam.

The work under the scheme consists of trying the plants in the various centres in order to find out what particular varieties, climatic conditions and soil types would provide the maximum quantity of the active parinciple contained in the medicinal plants. On the basis of information thus obtained, plantations will have to be developed in future and commercial cultivation undertaken.

TESTING OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS

Another recommendation made by the Committee is to test samples of indigenous drugs to ensure that the manufactured goods maintain a high standard of quality. Apart from being used internally in the country, some of these drugs are also exported. It has been suggested that certificates on behalf of the export control organisation of the Commerce Ministry should be issued testifying to the quality of the stuff manufactured.

Free Mobile Eye Hospital In Viramgam

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19 (PTI): A free mobile eye hospital has been opened by Government in Viramgam about 40 miles from Ahmedabad for the benefit of poor people in the surrounding villages.

About 1,500 cases have so far been examined and over 300 operations undertaken at the hospital.

It is proposed to open such nospitals at different places in this area, it is learnt.

NO SUMMONING OF WITNESSES FROM PAKISTAN

Special Tribunal Turns Down Razvi's Counsel's Plea

HYDERABAD, Nov. 19 (UPI).

THE Special Tribunal hearing the Shoebullah Khan Murder Case today ruled that as there was no diplomatic arrangement or treaty providing a procedure to summon witnesses residing in Pakistan to appear before the Tribunal it was not possible to serve summons or any compellable process to them.

The Tribunal, however, decided to send notices to the defence witnesses stated to be in Pakistan with the help of the Hyderabad Government, who had agreed to forward the notices to proper quarters.

Nawab Askar Yar Jung, counsel for Kasim Razvi, told the Tribunal that some of the defence witnesses cited in the Shoebullah Khan Murder Case and now residing in Pakistan were included as accused in the Bibinagar Dacoity Case, which was also being heard by the Tribunal, and wanted to know the effect of the notices on them.

The Chairman of the Tribunal Mr. J. A. Pinto said that these circumstances would give rise to "great complication." He, however, wanted to study the position again before the Tribunal could make any order thereon.

The Chairman, however, reminded the Nawab that a notice was not a compellable process, but only an invitation to appear before the court and tender evidence.

The court was then adjourned till tomorrow.

USE OF TRACTORS IN FOOD DRIVE

World Bank Loan Scheme For C. P.

NAGPUR, Nov. 18. (PTI): The largest kans-eradication work under the ten milion dollar World Bank loan to India will be undertaken in the Central Provinces when 150 out of the 375 tractors to be imported go into operation by January next.

These tractors will be employed over 120,000 acres, largely of fallow land, in the northern wheat-growing districts of Saugor and Hoshangabad. This is expected to yield about 60,000 tons of increased food production in 1950-51.

U. P. BOYS GET UNDER-FED

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19: Widespread malnutrition among school boys in rural areas of Lucknow District has now been reported. Boys examined included all castes, mostly poor class and a few from the middle classes. It is mentioned that there is no difference in the quality of food consumed by the poor and middle classes.

One thousand and fifty boys showed 'signs of deficiency'.

"Adviser To States Ministry" Post Goes

NEW DELHI, November 19. (UPI): As a measure of retrenchment, the post of Advirer, Ministry of States, Government of India will be abolished with effect from December 1, 1949, and Mr. V.P. Menon, will assume the duties of Secretary to the Ministry of States.

FRENCH CONSULATE OFFICIAL DISAPPEARS

Inquiry Into Incident In Polish Territory

PARIS, Nov . 19, (PTI-Reuter): The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that it had begun inquiries into the disappearance of Andred Simon Robineau, a temporary member of the French Consulate in Stettin, former German Baltic port in the territory occupied by Poland.

The communique said there was little doubt that M. Robineau had been arrested.

M. Robineau, son of the Secretary-General of the Warsaw French Institute, disappeared in Warsaw yesterday morning when he was due to take a Paris-bound plane, said the communique.

The French Foreign Office said that the duty officer at Warsaw Airport Police Bureau gave his word that M. Robineau had boarded the plane. zzz

When it landed at Brussels the crew and passengers declared that M. Robineau had not caught the plane, adding that his name had been erased from the passenger list.

"In the circumstances there is no doubt that M. Robineauf was arrested at the Warsaw airport", said the communique.

The French foreign office said that M. Alen, French Ambassador in Warsaw, was told by the Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman that they had no knowledge of the affair.

The crew of the plane were closely questioned when it arrived at Paris last night.

COMPULSORY SAVINGS DRIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Government, it was learnt, today, has been advised by the Central Government to adopt the compulsory savings scheme envisaged by the latter and to implement a cut in the salary of those who earn over Rs. 3,000. The question will be discussed at a Cabinet meeting next week.

British Warships For Hong Kong

SINGAPORE, Nov. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Six British warships will leave Singapore for Hong Kong in the next three weeks making the navel force there the strongest since the war ended, a British Navy Spokesman announced today.

Shipping circles believed the movements were connected with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's recent statement that British merchantmen outside Chinese terrritorial waters would be protected from Nationalist shelling and bombing.

INDIA & MEXICO AT LAKE SUCCESS

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar (right), alternate delegate of India, with Dr. Alfonso Cortina of Mexico at Lake Success.—U.N. PHOTO.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY

Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay. He will succeed Mr. Joa chim Alva on December 20.

BALKANS DISPUTE

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 19 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Renewed attempts to settle the protracted Balkans dispute will be made by the United Nations' Balkans Conciliation Committee, Gen. Varlos Romulo, President of the General Assembly, announced in the Assembly today.

Yesterday the Assembly, against strong Soviet and Eastern European opposition, called on Albania and Bulgaria to stop immediately any aid or support to Greek guerillas.

PRESSMEN WALK OUT

AGRA, Nov. 19. (UPI): Press representatives today walked out of the Agra University Convocation as a protest against the discourteous behaviour of the Deputy Registrar, Shri A. S. Seth, towards them. The University authorities had not provided any seats for pressmen, and printed copies of the Convocation Address were refused to be distributed to them, inspite of a request made sufficiently in advance by the President of the Agra Working Journalists Association.

Shah Makes Good Impression

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (PTI-Reuter)

The Shah of Persia Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, has won the respect and admiration of Washington's press corps in the short space of three days since he arrived in the American capital.

The Shah has said he can see no reason why it is not possible to have normal and friendly relations with Russia.

Jap Textile Expert For Pakistan

TOKYO, Nov. 19, (PTI-Reuter): A Japanese cotton spinning-master Nobuyuki Mizuno will leave here next month for Lyallpur, in Pakistan, as technical advisor in the textile mills there.

Japanese spinning equipment valued at 2,400,000 dollars which has been purchased by the Lyallpur Mills is being sent to Pakistan, and as technical supervisor, Mizuno will supervise the installation and operation of the equipment and the training of personnel.

London Money Market

LONDON, Nov.19 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Money market houses were short of funds for most of past week. Maturities were generally short of requirements for new bills and the position was rendered more difficult by withdrawal of several million Sterling in connection with the gift by Australia to the British Government. Nevertheless, strain of this action was partly eased when forewarning had resulted in the market adjusting its takeup of new bills accordingly. Official assistance had to be obtained on many occasions before the books were balanced.

Bank of England return showed seasonal demand for notes has not yet begun. Active note circulation showed little change. Government securities had increased by £14,000,000 and provided evidence of assistance given to the Money Market.

Applications for £230,000,000 Treasury Bills totalled £294,275,000. £230,000,000 was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 5.66 Pence per cent. Next week £230,000,000 Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury Deposit Receipts will be £30,000,000 maximum at six months.

News BRIEFS

REHABILITATION COUNCIL

The next meeting of the Rehabilitation Council will be held in Patiala on November 21 and 22. Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, Rehabilitation Minister, Government of India, will preside.

The meeting is expected to review matters regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons so far.

TWO VILLAGERS KILLED

Two villagers were killed and two others injured in an encounter with dacoits, Thursday near Babara 25 miles from Rajkot. The dacoits decamped with two 12-bore rifles belonging to the dead persons, according to the report.

DEPUTATION

A deputation led by Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee waited Friday upon the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and urged the formation of a separate province comprising of Nagpur and Berar, to be known as "Mahavidharba."

According to a spokesman of the deputation, the Congress President agreed to place the demand before the next meeting of the Working Committee.

RESETTLEMENT

The Government of India have agreed to allow resettlement of about 100 ex-servicemen in the Andamans. Selected ex-servicemen and families will be given a limited initial financial assistance and will be allotted about eight to nine acres of land per family.

55 Dacoits Arrested

JAIPUR, Nov. 19. (PTI): Fifty-five dacoits from a gang of 80, which recently raided a village in Dungarpur, have been arrested, it was learnt here today. Two muskets and looted property worth over Rs. 4,000 are reported to have been recovered from them.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 19

Previous closing	29.76
Today's opening	29.75
Difference	—01
Today's closing	29.71
Difference	—05

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 19

Silver Forward Magshir	Rs. 170 4
Gold Forward Magshir	Rs. 113 10
Silver Bullion	Rs. 169 12
Silver Mint	Rs. 170 4
Gold Ready	Rs. 114 4
Sovereign	Rs. 76 4

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 19

Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 28 1/4

General Motors dol 66 3/4

United States Steel Common unquoted.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.

WHAT IS A DUTIABLE ARTICLE OR LIABLE TO CONFISCATION?

Arab Accused's Arguments In Gold-smuggling Test Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"ANY hard substance which has so stuck in the human body as to be impossible to be removed from it without medical aid cannot be deemed to be a dutiable article, or an article liable to be confiscated."

On this ground Belal Saad Al-Saad, one of the 70 accused in what is known as the Arab gold-smuggling Case pleaded not guilty to the charge. When the hearing of the test case agaist him was resumed in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon.

Praying that he should be acquitted as he had not committed any offence, the accused in a written statement submitted to the court that the removal of gold from his body was not voluntary as admitted by the prosecution. He, therefore, pleaded that his gold should be returned to him.

The accused narrated the circumstances under which the gold was brought to Bombay. He was one of the passengers who had arrived in Bombay on September 28 last by S.S. "Dwarka". He said he got on board the ship at Kuwait. At each port in the Persian Gulf a fresh batch of passengers, including Arabs, had come up. At Karachi the ship had decked for 36 hours and the passengers had gone about the town sight-seeing. It was in Karachi that he had come to be acquainted with other accused in the case.

The accused stated that while going round the city some of the Arabs purchased gold. Others followed suit and by the time the ship started, 70 of them had acquired gold in fairly large quantities. It was difficult to take this gold on board the ship. To obviate this difficulty they had adopted the 'modus operandi' of hiding gold in the private part of their bodies.

As the ship was nearing Bombay, said Belal, many of them felt out of sorts. This was the inevitable reaction of the presence of a heavy lump of metal in their bodies. While the ship was still in the Bombay harbour the news went round that some of the Arabs had swallowed something and were showing signs of uneasiness.

As soon as the ship docked, Customs officers with police armed with lathis and revolvers boarded the ship before any passengers could get down and took all those, who appeared to be ill, into custody. All their protests were in vain, and they were marched off to the St. George's Hospital at the point of revolvers. There they were x'rayed and the gold was removed from their bodies after a minor operation in each case.

Earlier, Sion Abraham, giving evidence on behalf of the prosecution, stated that all except two of the Arabs had told him that they had brought gold from Kuwait.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to November 26.

Stabbing Outrage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A woman was the cause of a stabbing affray which took place at Dhobitalao on Friday. As a result two young men received serious injuries and were to be hospitalized.

Raja Gopal, Gopal Krishna and Narayanbai Appu who were arrested by the police in this connection were enlarged by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Accprding to the police the woman involved in the case was for long the kept mistress of the first accused. Recently however she left her Romeo and found another paramour in the second accused, Gopal Krishna. Thus were sown the seeds of enmity between the two men

Matters came to a crisis when the first accused, burning with a spirit of vendetta is alleged to have implicated the second accused in a theft case, and got him arrested by the police along with two others. This was too much for the latter, and on Friday the police stated he went to the house of the first accused at Dhobitalao to settle accounts.

A quarrel took place between the two men with the woman taking the side of her new lover, in the course of which, it was stated by the police, the first accused whipped out a knife and stabbed Gopal Krishna.

Smarting under the pain of the wound, the frenzied Gopal is stated to have pounced upon his assailant, snatched knife from his hand and stabbed him. Both of them were removed to the hospital. They were then arrested by the police along with the woman.

Little and often

Make this complexion milk your daytime cleanser. It keeps your skin good tempered. Removes lipstick and make-up in seconds. Afterwards your powder base spreads smoothly. Rouge blends softly. Powder clings, and your lipstick has a newer, smoother glow.

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SPEAKER'S EVIDENCE CRITICISED

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar).

A. U. Kataria and Others. .... Appellants (Original plaintiff and defendants 5 and 6.)

vs.

K. R. Mutha and Others. .... Respondents (Original defendants 1 to 4.)

Their Lordships allowed this appeal from the judgment of Mr. K. K. Gadgil Joint Senior Civil Judge of Ahmednagar, set aside the Order passed by him dismissing the plaintiff's suit, and remanded the suit to the trial Court to determine the amount due by the plaintiff to the mortgagee.

The appeal arose out of a suit for redemption and accounts filed by the plaintiff in respect of a house and a shop at Ahmednagar. The suit properties had been mortgaged to one Surajmal. They were brought to sale by a judgment-creditor of the mortgagor and purchased on 7th October 1904 at a Court auction by one Shivdas the paternal ancestor of defendants 5 and 6. Surajmal died and thereafter his widow and daughter dedicated the suit properties to charity—K. S. Firodea (defendant 2), and defendant 3 being its present trustees. Subsequently on 8th June 1943 the plaintiff purchased from defendants 5 and 6 the equity of redemption of the suit properties, and filed the present redemption suit. Defendant 1 the heir of Surajmal, and defendant 4 a tenant of the suit properties were also made parties to the suit.

On behalf of defendants 2 and 3 who were the main contesting parties, it was contended that Shivdas having purchased benami for Surajmal, the latter being the mortgagee and having also purchased the equity of redemption, had become the absolute owner. The sole question which therefore arose in this appeal was whether the suit properties had been purchased by Shivdas merely as a nominee for Surajmal.

Referring to the evidence of defendant 2 (Firodea) their Lordships stated that Firodea had given his reasons rather than stated facts which was the only function of a witness and that it was unfortunate that he should have started with a point of view definitely hostile to that of the plaintiff and defendant 5, having already made up his mind that it was a benami transaction. In their Lordships' opinion when a witness gave evidence with a particular bias it became very difficult to accept his evidence in its entirety without careful scrutiny. With regard to Firodea's evidence that the brother of defendant 5 had admitted to him that Shivdas had taken the house for Surajmal, their Lordships were of opinion that the admission having been made while Firodea was a Pleader, was privileged and could not have been proved.

Mr. G. M. Joshi appeared for the appellants.

Dr. P. V. Kane with Mr. N. C. Shah appeared for respondents 1, 2 and 3.

Respondent 4 did not appear.

Alleged Illegal Gratification

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Nov. 19.

Mr. M. S. Gadkari, Ration Inspector, Kalyan, was arrested by Mr. More, Inspector, Anti-Corruption Branch, Thana, yesterday, for allegedly receiving an illegal gratification of Rs. 10 from one of the Ration Shop keepers, it is understood.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON?

The Manager and the Watchman of the G.I.P. Railway Ration (Grain) Shop at Kalyan were arrested by the Railway Police it was reported here.

It will be recalled that in the last week the Grain Shop of the G.I.P. Railway at Kalyan caught fire damaging grains worth about Rs. 10,000. The Police arrested the above persons in that connection.

Hotel Resident Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hiranby Chawdhri, a boarder in the Ravi Hotel, Hornby Road committed suicide yesterday by taking poison.

It was stated that when the manager of the Ravi Hotel found that Chawdhri did not answer any calls he contacted the Police. The door of the room was forced open and Chawdhri was found dead. In a few letters left behind by the deceased it was stated that he was committing suicide. One of the letters was addressed to his brother Santaraman Chawdhri of the Indian Medical Corps, Poona.

EXCISE INSPECTOR 'TRAPPED'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An Inspector attached to the Bombay Excise Police was "trapped" by the Anti-Corruption Branch yesterday just after he had allegedly accepted illegal gratification from a person who figured as an accused in an opium case.

Abdul Karim Moihidin Sheikh Excise Inspector who is said to have accepted a bribe of Rs. 50 for hushing up the case, was trapped as soon as he stepped out of the Central Excise Station, Opera House.

It was stated that the Agripada Police raided an opium den at Sankli Street on August 22, and put under arrest Amir Mohamed Khan and nine others. The case was, later transferred to Inspector Abdul Moihidin Sheikh, for further investigation. It was stated that the Inspector accepted Rs. 150 from Amir Mohamed Khan and nine others and released them on bail.

It was alleged that the Inspector contacted Mohamed Ismail, landlord of the building which was raided by the Agripada Police and demanded from him Rs. 50 for showing him favour. It was arranged that the hush money should be paid through Amir Mohamed Khan. Meanwhile, Mohamed Ismail approached the Anti-Corruption branch and a trap was laid.

Yesterday afternoon, Amir Mohomed went to the Central Exice Statiol at Opera House and it was stated Rs. 50 was paid to the Inspector. As soon as the Inspector came out of the Excise Station, he was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch, who were lying in wait outside.

G. K. U. WORKERS ARRESTED

Balaram R. Shirkar and Raghunath Dinker Mahadek, members of the Girni Kamagar Union were arrested by the Special Branch, Bombay C.I.D., yesterday and detained under the Public Security Measures Act for allegedly conducting subversive activities.

The Police conducted raids at the residences of Shirkar and Mahadek at Dadar and Delisle Road and confiscated some objectionable documents.

Sheriff's Call To Youth

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEFENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to develop their mind, soul and body and prepare themselves for the defence of their motherland was made by Mr. Joachim Alva, the outgoing Sheriff of Bombay while addressing over 1,600 school students at the conclusion of three-day physical demonstration programme, this evening at the Wilson College Gymkhana grounds.

Reviewing a grand display of mass drill of school boys and girls from 16 schools from Girgaum, the Sheriff alluded to the Sokol movement of Czechoslovakia and urged the students to take advantage of physical education imparted in schools today.

Sound mind and soul, he said were essential, but the physique should not be neglected. With the attainment of freedom, the Sheriff observed, the youth of the country were called upon to defend the frontiers of India. They should make the country strong and powerful so that no country could cast an eye on India. They should with one mind worship the shrine of Mother India and endeavour to protect her honour and prestige.

Mr. Alva gave away prizes to students.

India Attacks S. Africa's Racial Policy

SHIVA RAO EXPOSES MALAN GOVT.'S WANTON NON-CO-OPERATION WITH U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS Nov. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—

"THERE is an abundance of irrefutable material available from official sources in South Africa to prove beyond all doubts that the South African Government today, pledged as it is to a policy of complete segregation of the races, and believing with fanatical zeal in the superiority of the European races, has no intentions, now or at any time in the future, of granting an iota of political power or representation to the indigenous races," said Mr. Shiva Rao India's delegate at United Nations, when attacking the South Africa's racial legislation and segregation.

Earlier Mr. G. P. Jooste, Leader of the South African delegation at the United Nations said:

United Nations discussions about the former League of Nations mandate of South-West Africa, now controlled by South Africa, are "undermining the loyalty and goodwill of the natives to the administrations".

The South African delegate was explaining his Government's decision to submit no further reports to the United Nations on its administration in South-West Africa.

The South African Government have also informed the United Nations that they consider South-West Africa an integral part of the Union's Administration and that it has no intention to transform the area into a trust territory.

Referring to South African racial legislation, he said: "Segregation is not a measure against one or other group. It is actually the only way of ensuring the parallel development of differing groups and is quite obviously a stimulation for advancement. There is abundant evidence in South-West Africa of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the administration in this respect"

Mr. Shiva Rao said the greater part of Mr. Jooste's speech had been devoted to the elaboration of the argument which was contained in brief but not less explicit terms in the South African Government letter of July 11.

"Having had the experience of listening to his predecessor in Paris last last year and here in Lake Success during the early part of the summer this year, I will readily and gladly admit that the tone of the speech that was delivered this morning by the delegate of South Africa was very different.

But I am more concerned with the substance of the statements and policy of the Government of South Africa than by the form of the presentation of its representatives here."

Mr. Rao said that it was possible that in some respects the observations of the Trusteeship Council on the report of the administration of South-West Africa submitted in 1948 went beyond what the Union of South Africa would consider to be fair comment.

The South African Government had rejected the opportunity to explain its report on the administration of South-West Africa through a personal representative.

"In these circumstances the Trusteeship Council cannot be blaimed for having attempted to do its best in a situation in which there was no co-operation from the South African Government.

"No one who compares the remarks of the Trusteeship Council in regard to South-West Africa with those made about other trust territories can legitimately complain that there has been any deliberate attempt on the part of the Trusteeship Council to take an unfriendly view of the South African Government on its administration of South-West Africa" he said.

Mr. Rao said that at the Paris session of the General Assembly the Indian delegation had submitted a draft resolution on South-West Africa suggesting that a visiting mission should be sent to South-West Africa.

After some discussion, India was persuaded to withdraw the proposal mainly on the ground that the South African Government would continue to send administration reports to the General Assembly.

Since then, the situation in South-West Africa had considerably altered for the worse, Mr. Rao said. Mr. Rao added that the South African delegate had said that the action taken by the South African Government was as a result of the observations of the Trusteeship Council which, according to him, were not objective and fair.

"Perhaps" said Mr. Rao "there was an explanation for a change of the attitude on the part of the South African Government in regard to the ending of reports. The decision to end reports was taken by the Government, under General Smuts It was the Government under Dr. Malan that decided not to end reports

"One of the major points on which Dr. Malan's party fought its election was on the racial policy. Complete segregation policy brought the present Government into power and that is the issue upon which Dr. Malan and his party can remain in power. These are the outstanding factors in this question and we consider overlook these factors during the discussion on South-West Africa."

Mr. Rao then referred to the remarks of Mr. Eric Louw quoted by the Philippine delegate as having been reported in the South African Parliament, and said that those remarks revealed the real objective of the South African Government.

"United Nations" Mr. Rao said "is different from the League of Nations because it is not predominantly European in composition."

Mr. Rao also quoted another extract from Dr. Malan's speech in the South African Parliament in which the following appeared "the Trusteeship Council adopts the same attitude in connection with Tanganyika that it adopted with regard to South-West Africa.

It completely rejects any idea of a colour bar or racial barriers, with the result that they are afraid today—I believe there are indications that it is going to happen—that they will be deprived of their property and their land because it is to be given to the natives.

"We can be grateful that South-West Africa has not been placed in that position or will not be placed in that position in the future."

Mr. Rao said that the statements made by Members of the South African Cabinet made it perfectly clear that the real objection to the United Nations and the Trusteeship Council "is that we have no colour bar or racial barriers in this organisation."

He said the policy in force in South-West Africa was responsible for denying the vote on any semblance of political power of representation to the indigenous people.

"It is necessary to make this point because the Committee may be misled by the suave and polished phrases in which the delegate of South Africa has ought to justify his Government's attitude.

REPRESSION OF NATIVES RIGHTS

"There is an abundance of irregfutable material available from official sources in South Africa to prove beyond all doubt that the South African Government today, pledged as it is to a policy of complete segregation of the races and believing with fanatical zeal in the superiority of the European races, has no intention, now or at any time in the future, of grantinfi an iota of political power or representation to the indigenous races

Mr. Rao quoted relevant paragraphs from the new resolution on the mandate questions submitted by India and said the Indian delegation would reply at a later stage the reasons for submitting this resolution as distinct from the joint resolution submitted by Thailand and other countries.

Mr. Rao said his delegation was submitting a separate resolution to refer certain specific and clear legal issues to the International Court of Justice for its advisory opinion.

He said the operative part of the resolution would read as follows: "what are the obligations of the Government of the Union of South Africa with respect to territory of South-West Africa and what is the international status of the territory?

"A. In particular, has the Government of the Union of South Africa the right unilaterally to take action affecting the international status of the territory of South-West Africa?

"B. In the event of a negative reply on the question under (a) above who is competent to modify the international status of the territory of South-West Africa?

Mr. Rao then dealt with an observation made by the South African delegate that the United Nations had no supervisory jurisdiction over South West Africa, and reminded him of the resolution of the United Nations Assembly passed in 1946.

That resolution, he said envisaged arrangements agreed between the United Nations and the representative mandatory powers. Such agreements, Mr. Rao stated have not yet been reached and have not even been begun.

"The Fourth Committee cannot for a moment entertain the suggestion that we have no authority over South-West Africa. "The fact that the General Assembly has every year brought up this question is incontestible proof of its anxiety to see that this problem is settled finally and in a manner which would guarantee the well-being and development of the people concerned not the European races but the indigenous peoples.

NO DROPPING OF THE PROBLEM

"The speeches that have been made so far today have truly expressed the determination of the General Assembly not to drop the problem of South-West Africa until it has been brought definitely within the scope and the jurisdiction of the charter.

To acquiesce in the defiant attitude of the South African Government would not only be a betrayal of the interests of the people of South West Africa but an abandonment of the responsibilities under the charter which the United Nations has assumed, from the preamble of the final article.

That would be a calamity from every point of view. It would undermine the prestige of the United Nations and this Committee must strain every nerve to prevent that calamity".

Mr. Edgar de Bauyne (Belgium) said his country would abstain from the attacks that had been made on South Africa. It did not wish to enter into a discussion of the policy of the Union Government or on the question whether or not South-West Africa enjoyed self-Government.

Belgium agreed with Indian that a higher authority should be consulted—the International Court.

Mr. J. S. Worm-Mullery (Norway) expressed his delegation's deep concern over this "delicate and serious question".

He said it was serious for South-West Africa, for South Africa, and for the United Nations.

Many other delegations interpreted the charter as imposing not only a moral but also a legal obligation on South Africa to accept trusteeship for the territory.

He supported the joint resolution to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice.

When Mr. Lannung, the Chairman, called for further speakers there was silence. He made two appeals to the Committee to continue the debate.

Major-General Burne (Canada) suggested that as there appeared to be no further speakers the Committee should proceed to consider the resolutions.

Mr. V. D. Carpio, the Alternate Philippine delegate, said he would vigorously object to any attempt at this stage to close the debate.

SESSION ADJOURNS

After further procedural discussion, it became clear that there would be no delegates ready to speak at tomorrow's proposed session. The Chairman finally decided to adjourn until Monday.

FOR SOCIAL EDUCATION WEEK

A meeting of the representatives of women's organisations in connection with the Social Education Week to commence from November 29 in the city was held at Jinnah Hall on Friday evening Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta presided. Photo shows Mr. Fazalbhoy addressing.

PLAN FOR SOUND NATIONAL ECONOMY

Food Minister's Plea For Co-ordinated Food Drive

LUCKNOW, Nov. 19. (UPI).

MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM, Food and Agriculture Minister of India, emphasised today that if national economy was to be placed on a second basis, a co-ordinated programme had to be worked out for increased production of food, cotton, jute, oilseeds and other essential agricultural commodities which were needed for the triple purposes of raising the standard of living, supplying raw materials to the industries and earning foreign exchange.

The Food Minister who was inaugurating the first convention of the U.P. Provincial Farmers' Union at Lucknow today, added that real farmers' unions scatted all over the country could be a valuable instrument for implementing such a programme. The farmers committees of U.S.A. had been the backbone of all progress in agricultural operations.

Mr. Jairamdas said that a farmers' union based on living contacts with the villages could play a great part in rebuilding a strong and prosperous India. The basis of our national wealth was largely the products of land. The agricultural products formed the vast masses of our country. Their wealth was, therefore, the foundation of the prosperity and strength of the country. In all countries where agriculture had progressed much and speedily, non-official organisations of the farmers had contributed a great deal. He, therefore, hoped that the convention would make special efforts to spread out vigorous units of the union in all the villages of the province.

The co-ordinated programme of agricultural production, stated Mr. Jairamdas, could only succeed through intensive cultivation of land.

This method could not be effectively employed unless non-official organisations stimulated interest in improved methods of farming. He appreciated the stand proposed to be taken by the Farmers' Union of U.P. that it should be independent of any political affiliations and should function only for the purpose of agricultural progress. He trusted that this would enable the Farmers' Union to play its part in increasing agricultural production through intensive cultivation, thereby enriching the masses and strengthening the nation.

ENCOURAGING RISE IN EXPORT TRADE

Improvement Recorded In Jute Goods

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (PTI).

EXPORTS of Indian merchandise by sea (excluding those from ports in Saurashtra and Travancore) during July-September 1949 were valued at Rs. 96 crores, as compared with Rs. 87 crores and Rs. 102 crores in the second and first quarters of the year respectively, it is authoritatively learned here.

Earnings from hard currency countries alone amounted to Rs. 29 crores in the first quarter, Rs. 22 crores in the second, and Rs. 21 crores in the third.

Main increases in July-September over figures for April-June 1949 were recorded in exports of jute goods, tea and cotton piece goods, comprising almost 60 per cent of the total.

Spices too showed improvement, although slight. Commodities such as raw jute, raw cotton and hides and skins displayed a declining tendency, their supply position within the country being tight.

High domestic prices compared to international prices prior to devaluation were mainly responsible for smaller exports of oils and oilseeds. Manganese ore and tobacco showed a slight declining tendency, while lac and mica remained almost at the same level as in April to June.

Jute manufactures exports in July-Sept. 1949 aggregated 219,000 tons, compared with 180,000 tons during April-June. In terms of value, they showed an increase of Rs. 6 crores (from Rs. 27 crores to Rs. 33 crores). Exports to hard currency areas increased from 54,000 tons to 69,000 tons and in terms of value from Rs. 8.4 crores to Rs. 11 crores.

The U.S.A.'s off-take aggregated 46,000 tons, the highest for all countries in this period.

Tea exports recorded a substantial increase from 26,000 tons in April-June to 56,000 tons in July-September and in terms of value from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 20 crores. A proportionate rise in exports to hard currency countries also took place—6,800 tons, as compared with 3,600 tons in the previous quarter.

Cotton piecegoods exports rose from 76 million yards in the second quarter to 109 milion yards in the third quarter. The increase in terms of value was from Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 9.5 crores.

Raw jute exports declined from 35,000 tons in the second quarter to 31,000 tons in the third, the fall in terms of value being from Rs. 4.4 crores to Rs. 3.3 crores.

Raw cotton exports recorded a fall from 17,000 tons in the second quarter to 6,000 tons in the third, the fall in value being from Rs. 3.2 crores to Rs. 1 crore.

Hides and skins exports (raw and tanned) amounted to 7,000 tons in the third quarter, compared with 9,000 tons in the second, the fall in value being about Rs. 2 crores. Hard currency countries took about 1,800 tons, against 2,200 tons in the second quarter, the fall in value being about Rs. 18 lakhs.

GROUNDNUT OIL

Exports of groundnut oil and linseed oil fell from 9,000 and 2,100 tons in the second quarter to 1,400 and 1,200 tons respectively in the period under review. Exports of groundnut seed declined from 22,000 tons to 4,600 tons, but those of linseed rose from 18,000 tons to 22,000 tons.

Manganese ore exports fell from 200,000 tons in the second quarter to 128,000 tons in the third, the fall in of value from Rs. 291 lakhs to Rs. 87 lakhs.

Tobacco exports received a fall from 6,000 tons to 5,700 tons, and in terms of value from Rs. 291 lakhs to Rs. 229 lakhs.

Mica and lac exports were of the value of Rs. 96 lakhs and Rs. 157 lakhs respectively in the third quarter as compared with Rs. 102 and Rs. 158 lakhs in the second.

Spices exports of spices mainly black pepper which is not of much importance in the over-all picture but constitutes fairly important item in exports to hard currency areas, increased from Rs. 270 lakhs in the second quarter to Rs. 387 lakhs in the third.

Fruits and vegetables (mainly cashew nuts) fell from Rs. 170 lakhs in the second quarter to Rs. 153 lakhs in the third.

NEW YORK SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

SILVER: Sellers remain pleasantly surprised by the continued good consumer demand for silver. Sellers had earlier expected a sharp contraction in buying around November 15th by which time it had been believed that demands would have been satisfied for Christmas trade. Today's dealings approximated 200,000 ounces at unchanged price.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 18.

	£
2-½ p.c. British Consols	71-
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	93
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	105-5/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	92-1/8
Chartered Bank of India	9-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	88
National Bank of India	32-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,929.

Kashmir Commission's Report Expected Next Week

FLUSHING MEADOWS, November 18. (PTI-Reuter): The report of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, which will deal with the existing deadlock between India and Pakistan, is expected at the United Nations Headquarters early next week.

The Commission is at present in Lausanne, putting the finishing touches to the repor. This2will then be airmailed to Lake Success and distributed to all the members of the Security Council for study.

The members of the Commission themselves will come to New York from Switzerland to be present if Council members require further information.

The report, it is understood, will give a history of the negotiation during the past months, aiming at a solution of the Kashmir problem.

It will report that on certain points, such as the question of withdrawal of troops, existing differences between India and Pakistan make agreement impossible.

A meeting of the Security Council will have to be called soon, and this is expected to take place about December 5

The Council will then hear statements from both the Indian and Pakistan representatives and it will have to decide what further function to give to the Commission.

Reports from New Delhi have been that the Indian Government would not accept to have arbitration of the question but would want the Commission to continue its task of mediation.

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Upward Tendency Continues In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

COTTON: Small gains in early active dealings reflecting good mill demand and growing scarcity of good quality cotton together with short-covering possibly based on technical considerations readily absorbing scale up hedges and liquidation of near December.

Textile news remains favourable with a large volume of printcloths and carded broadcloths reported sold for the second quarter. In the afternoon despite brisk Worth Street business where an estimated 10 million yards of printcloths were sold today at firm prices, futures backed away from the early highs under renewal of near month liquidation and hedge selling.

The decline however was held in check by good scale down mill demand especially at the 29.75 cent level for nearbys. The session closed steady with sales at approximately 130,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 18.

December	29.76—
March	29.76—
May	29.72+02
July	29.39—
October	27.95—03
Middling Spot	30.36—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 18.

December	29.70—03
March	29.70—02
May	29.67—
July	29.33—
Middling Spot	29.30—

New York Cotton Dec. Highest 29.80 at 10-17 hours, Lowest 29.75 at 13.26 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Upward tendency continued this morning and under the leadership of chemicals and motors, gains upto one dollar were recorded in moderate trading. Allied chemical advanced three dollars to a new high for the year of 204 with buyers said be expecting some pleasant dividend news or perhaps a stocks split. The averages were industrials 192.83 and rails 48.38.

Meansured by the industrial and utility averages the market entered new high levels for 1949 during the afternoon. This resulted in further buying activity and gains mostly upto two dollars were recorded. Oils which lagged earlier joined in the advance despite the shakiness of the product prices in important markets. Profit-taking near the close reduced some extreme gains but the market closed at or around the day's best. The industrial average touched the highest level since 1946.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.

GRAINS displayed firmness under the leadership of maize reflecting the news that France purchased overnight 50,000 tons and Norway is seeking additional amouts of maize together continued small receipts. Wheat was aided by reports that E.C.A. countries are enquiring for United States spring and hard winter wheat as well as for Canadian wheat.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 18.

December	2.11-1/4
March	2.13-5/8
May	2.11-1/4
July	1.93-1/4

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, Nov. 18.

Suez featured trading gaining 1,000 francos on favourable interim dividend forecasts. Mexican eagles gained substantial ground while among domestics, iron and steel issues advanced on the excellent October output figures.

BRUSSELS STOCK EXCHANGE

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.

Mostly mixed operations although the balance was slightly favourable. Metal manufactures recorded small improvements while coals lost ground. Colonials made a better showing especially the banking section.

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.

A rise of nearly four points in unilliver attributed to yesterday's statement on the dollar reserves by Stafford Cripps was a feature of today's trading. Elsewhere the market recovered after a week opening and closed steady. Internationals were quietly maintained.

Kanpur Kisans' March

KANPUR, Nov. 19 (PTI): Socialist workers are busy making preparations throught Kanpur district for the "Lucknow Kisan March" on November 25, which has been organised by the Provincial Socialist Party to demand the abolition of Zamindari without payment of compensation and to protest against the collection of ten times the annual rent from the kisans for the Zamindari Abolition Fund.

About twenty thousand kisans from Ettawa, Farukkhabad, Etah, Banda, Hamirpur, Alaun and Kanpur Districts are, it is learnt, reaching Kanpur city on November 21, on their way to Lucknow on foot. The kisans will also stage a demonstration here by parading the streets in a procession.

BAN ON MOVEMENT OF COTTON

Textile Commissioner's Notification

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has divided the cotton growing areas of India into sixteen zones, and prohibited the movement of cotton from one zone to another, except under a permit.

A press note issued by the Textile Commissioner today stated: "By a notification published in the Gazette of India dated November, 19, 1949, the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has, under the powers vested in him by the Cotton Control Order 1949, prohibited the movement of cotton from one zone to another. For the purpose of this order, cotton growing areas of India have been divided into the following sixteen zones:

The Province of Bombay; The United State of Saurashtra (including Junagadh); the Province of Cutch; the United State of Madhya Bharat; the Province of Bhopal; the United State of Rajasthan; the Province of Ajmer-Merwara; the Province of East Punjab; the Patiala and East Punjab States Union; the Central Provinces and Berar; the Province of Bilaspur; the Hyderabad State; the Mysore State; the Province of Madras; the United Provinces; the Province of Rampur.

Under the order no person can transport or cause to be transported cotton by rail, road, or waterways from any place, within any of the above zones to any other place outside that zone except with a remission in writing from the Textile Commissioner, the Director of Cotton, the Assistant Director of Cotton in the office of the Textile Commissioner or any other officer authorised by the Textile Commissioner.

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Black pepper took a turn for the better today with prices rising from 10 to 15 cents a pound. Spots were transacted at 1.28 cents pound. The report from India that an export duty of 30 per cent on value has been imposed seems to be a confusing issue to the trade as they have little conception of what value will be used.

Following are today's closing quotations: Spot 1.28 asked, Nov. 1.25 bid, 1.30 asked, Dec. 1.28 nom., Jan. 1.24 nom., March 1.11 bid, May 1.06 bid, July 1.02 bid, Oct. 0.92 bid. Sales nil. White pepper Spot 2.50 nominal.

LONDON [illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The market was inactive with traders hesitant owing to the uncertainty regarding Indian export duty. Quotations for Malabar were nominal at 1,120 shillings for afloat, 1,020 shillings for November and 920 shillings for December per cwt. c.i.f. Uni. Kingdom. Sellers indicated 19sh. per pound for black lampong November and 15sh. 9d. for white muntok and sarawak c.i.f. basis ports.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18.

The absence of buying interest resulted in an easier tendency on the Singapore pepper market today. Sellers ex-godown price of black lampong was lowered ten dollars to 580 and white muntok by 15 dollars to 675 dollars per picul.

UDAY SHANKAR ON MISSION AGAIN

(Continued from Page 10)

number was not performed more than twice a week, and Shankar felt bored. He thought he was wasting and approached Pavlova with the request that he be allowed minor roles in her other ballet numbers.

The conversation Shankar had with the great Russian danseuse that night was historic not only in the personal life of Udayshankar but also in the historical development of dance in India—in the renaissance of Indian dance

Approached by Udayshankar with the humble request to accommodate him in some of her western modes of dancing, Pavlova became angry and she chid Uday, asking him why he should come in for the cheap western things when he, as an Indian, had in India a vast treasure of dancewealth for him to pick up. She told him that had she been in Uday's position, she would have revived her national art.

Pavlova and Rothenstein urged Uday to turn his face towards classical India and he did not fail them. He turned his face to India, changed himself and changed the face of India in so far as her class art in dance was concerned.

After America, a difficult period commenced for Udayshankar. He was fired with the obsession of movement, viewing, judging and evaluating the world constantly from a rhythmically moving conception of movement

Back In London

He came back to London only to face difficulties strewn in his way of life and living. He hunted the cabarets of West End and somehow eked out his livelihood as a cabaret dancer. That prospect too closed down soon, managers telling him pointblank that their clients did not like his emaciated appearance. But the more Uday had disappointment, the more his determination steeled to give his creative urge the form it wanted.

At home in India during this time, his folks were anxious without being able to contact Udayshankar for a good many months. He would not write to them, nor would he ask for money (he could have got any amount merely for the asking) inspite of financial difficulties. He took courage in both hands and plunged in Paris in 1925. Struggle followed struggle so that success could trail success one day. He discovered "life" there. Here too he made his living dancing in cabarets.

It is stated that during this period, Udayshankar had often to take two ounces of olive oil a day to stand liquor. As a cabaret dancer he was expected to see that the patrons were made to drink as much as the bar could supply and as such he was expected to drink whenever offered by the clients. As a result, every night, sometimes, he had to drink quite a lot: and he had to take the two ounces of olive oil to vomit the liquor out.

Currently, he has reached the opposite end. He does not touch liquor nowadays.

But the 'life" Shankar got in Paris was not of the cabarets. He studied at the Louvre and the Musee Gimet. He started composing his own dances which he used to rehearse in hired studios. In 1925, Shankar held his first dance performance in an exhibition. It drew attention. Equipped with his own music part he also conducted a tour But he felt bored.

It seems during all his artistry period, Shankar has had periodic spells of boredom. The spells are in all probability the transitional strains that a dynamic artist has got to overcome for progress. Significant of the eternal discontent and the endless Great Quest, the periodic boredom has been for Shankar the painful conceptional phases of an artist's emergent creativity.

With Simkie

In 1926, the beautiful French danseuse, Simkie, joined Shankar from whom she assimilated the oriental mode of dancing. Both of them toured various parts of Europe giving solo and duet performances. Shankar was drawing appreciative attention.

Again propelled by a disturbing sense of boredom, he returned to India in 1929, toured all important cultural centres in the country and was imbued with a new spirit of creativity. Forming a dance troupe, mostly of boys and girls from his family and relations, Shankar came back to Paris in the '30s, rehearsed for about a year and then conquered Europe. During this time he composed the famous TANDAVA, as also INDRA, KALIYA-DAMANA, SWORD DANCE, and the SNAKE CHARMER.

Success never left company of this gifted artiste since then. For about four years, he and his troupe went about all parts of Europe (except Russia) and America. The world of the West was startled and art lovers rediscovered themselves in the cultural heritage of the East.

Uday returned to India in 1935 and studied deeply classical and folk dances under various Gurus in the Malabar, Manipur, at Tanjore and in Gujarat. and Rajputana.

With a fresh troupe, he revisited Europe from 1936 to 1938 and took all the big cities by storm. The people of Europe stood face to face with a refreshing, ennobling and virtuous aesthetic experience. They paid him back in appreciation.

Almora And Kalpana

After he, with Zohra (a danseuse), had travelled for some time in Indonesia, Shankar, afraid that India's fundamental dance forms might die out, wanted to establish a centre and it was not before 1939 *that work could be started at the now suspended Udayshankar India Culture Centre of Almora, U.P. It continued uptil* 1943, *when, what with the effects of the war and other difficulties, including financial one, it had to be closed down.*

For three years uptil 1947, *Shankar worked for the first time on the production of a film—his widely appreciated dance-film KALPANA —which he personally presented in Europe, Soviet Russia and America in* 1948.

With a 12-member ballet troupe and under a two-year contract with the noted impresario Hurok, Udayshankar sailed for the reconquest of Europe and America on last Thursday. The troupe includes his 29-year old ballerina wife Amala whom Shankar married in 1942. The troupe is scheduled to start for America on December 12, 1949, from London.

Had he not had enough fame? Why then does he go to Europe and America again? Money?

Money. sure; but money for a purpose. Talking about himself, his artistic creativity and art conceptions, Udayshankar told the writer recently during a long discussion in Calcutta in October last: "I want to complete the work I have started. I want to make other generations conscious of it, so that it can be carried on. And all this can be done only through a centre."

It is for the establishment of a centre—an Udayshankar Culture Centre—that the 50-year-old cultural emissary is again on a strenuous tour. It is for this centre. let it be noted by our countrymen, that Shankar has mortgaged—to repeat, mortgaged,—his Madras residential property, and has danced for 22 days—twice or thrice each day—without a break in Calcutta recently to pay him and his troupe the equipment for the ballets and the passage money.—NEWS BEHIND NEWS.

SOVIETS' ATOMIC EXPLOSION

Did Stalin Use It To Dam Siberian River?

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

WHEN President Truman announced that there had been an atomic explosion in the Soviet Union the Soviet Government replied that blasting operations by modern methods were going on in the Soviet Union, and that they had possessed the "secrets" of atomic energy since 1947.

Now I don't know on what evidence President Truman's statement is based. Almost certainly it depends to some extent on the detection of radioactive gas and very fine dust in the air very probably in the stratosphere. It has also been stated that seismographs, that is to say, earthquake-detecting apparatus, in Alaska detected an earthquake somewhere in Siberia, which was rightly or wrongly attributed to such an explosion. This would suggest that the Soviet report about blasting operations was entirely accurate. The Soviet objection to American schemes for international control of atomic energy has been largely that they intended to use it for peaceful purposes, and did not intend to let anyone stop them doing so.

Supposing that they have by now enough plutonium, and perhaps enough of the explosive isotope of uranium, to make some atomic bombs, they should naturally wish to check the calculations of their physicists, and see whether a bomb really would go off under the conditions calculated. The Americans did so before dropping bombs on Japan.

There is, however, this important difference between the Soviet Union and America. In the Soviet Union the entire development of the country is planned. And it would seem wasteful to the Soviet Government to let off an immense amount of energy without making it do something useful. The maximum number of people are likely to be killed if such a bomb is let off a few thousand feet up in the air. But a bomb exploded in the air does not make a crater in the ground, though it flattens out buildings below it. Undoubtedly if it were let off underground as a charge of gelignite is let off, it would make an immense crater. But the central parts of the crater would be so radio-active that men could not live there safely for years, perhaps for centuries. So it is doubtful if an atomic bomb could be used in quarrying operations, or to make a pass through a range of mountains to carry a road or a railway.

Possible Use

It might well be used for another purpose. Some of the world's greatest rivers flow northward through Siberia to the Arctic Ocean. They are not, however, ideal sources of water power for several reasons. The northern parts of their courses are fairly flat, so that there are few sudden drops like those of the Niagara and Zambezi rivers. And most of their flow is in the spring when the snow melts. It might be possible o dam such a river at a point where, if the dam were strong enough, the river would form a lake with an outflow, perhaps over a rocky still, at some other point. This would give a source of electric power with a big drop, and constant throughout the year. The bomb crater would itself be dangerous, but the soil and rocks blown out from it would not be very highly radio-active and provided nobody drank the lake water, its new outflow could be harnessed

It is however, possible that a bomb could be used for more normal blasting operations in some such way as this. A shaf or tunnel could be driven into a mountain, a large chamber hollowed out and filled with water, and the bomb exploded in the middle of it. If an atomic bomb releases as much energy as 20,000 *tons of T.N.T., the size of the water chamber needed would certainly be less than* 30 *yards in diameter, possibly less than* 20 *yards. The water would turn into superheated steam, and would mostly go upwards, carrying with it most of the dangerous, radioactive products of atomic fission. It this is feasible, it might be safe to work in the crater within a few months.*

I have no doubt that when the facts are known, these speculations will be found to be pretty wide of the mark. For example, if it were desired to explode a mass of water it would be desirable to dissolve in it some substance such as a lead salt with a greater power than water of stopping radiation of very high frequency, and this might greatly affect the calculations.

Whether or no tan atomic bomb has been used for blasting, it is

(Continued On Page 30)

Renewed Buying Hardens Tata Steel Shares

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN TEXTILE ISSUES

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

The local Share Bazar ruled steady today under renewed buying. The market was open for one hour and volume of business transacted was limited.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened today at Rs. 1,351-4 and after touching Rs. 1,350 advanced at Rs. 1,370. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 282 and improved at Rs. 285, Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 21-4 and after hardening at Rs. 21-14 steadied at Rs. 21-10 Indian Irons were done at Rs. 28-15.

Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1,017-8. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 269-4 while Svadeshi Shares were quoted at Rs. 255, Simplex Shares were done at Rs. 175-8.

Among Banks, Imperials fully paid were done at Rs. 1,733-12. Centrals changed hands at Rs. 78 while India Bank Shares were quoted at Rs. 169.

Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 141-4. Belapurs changed hands at Rs. 200. Bombay Burmas came in business at Rs. 332-8. Wimcos were done at Rs. 190, Alcocks were placed at Rs. 246-4. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1017	8
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	269	4
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	255	0
Central India Mills (4)	217	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	175	8
New Great Eastern (8)	139	0
Indore (8-13)	118	12
Gokak Mills (12)	250	0
Century Spinning (15)	224	12
Indian Bleaching (6)	138	0
Swan Mills (20)	305	0
Finlay Mills (15)	254	0
Morarji Gokuldas (5)	450	0
Edward Sasson (30)	223	12
Meyer (12)	110	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	11 6
India United Ord. (0-13-0)	11	0
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	11 6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170	0
Podar (S)	132	8
Khatau Makanji (5)	171	0
Svadeshi Coupon	63	0

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. (14)	285	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1370	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	136	4

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	141	4

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	332	8
Belapur Sugar (9)	200	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	31	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	0
Premier Construction	86	0
Tata Chemical	11	11
Tata Oil (2)	48	0
Indian Iron (0-12)	28	11
Bengal Steel (0-12)	21	10
British Indian Corp. (0-9)	8	7
Indian Copper	2	6
Wimco	190	0
Alcock	246	4

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (25) XD	1467	8
Andhra Valley (30) XD	1403	12
Tata Hydro (3) XD	152	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	54	0
Phoenix (50)	136	4
Indian Mfg.	2910	0
Kuria XD	117	8
Colaba (12)	115	0
New City (1)	159	6
Minerva (12)	137	8
Bradbury	460	0
Bharucha Defd (0-4)	4	0
Bharat Mills (3)	28	10
Mysore (4)	164	6
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14	8
Model Mills (12-3)	171	4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	700	0
Vishnu Cotton	216	4
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	223	12
Sholapur Mills (200)	2860	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-5)	47	8
Ahmedabad Advance	246	4
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	32	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	162	8
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-9)	125	0
Ahmedabad New	72	12
Surat Electric (2-8)	125	0
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	13
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	135	0
Bombay Suburban XR	142	8
Bombay Suburban New	85	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	1733	12
Imperial Bank PP (8-12)	431	4
Central Bank (1-8)	78	0
Central Bank New (18)	79	8
Bank of India (4) XD	169	0
Union (0-3)	7	3
Baroda	116	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40	0
United Commercial (8)	44	4
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	305	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4200	0
Empire (10)	541	4
New India (1-8)	57	0
Jupiter (0-12)	12	5
Vulcan (00-10)	11	13
Indian Mercantile (2)	37	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B.I.G. (1)	14	6
Industrial and Prudential	26	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	11	15

RAILWAY SHARES

C.P (1-14) XD	113	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	222	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	120	0
Burma Petrol	1	7
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Port Canning (3)	60	0
Kemp and Co (30)	376	4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	38	8
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	0
Alembic (15)	150	0
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B,S.)	130	0
United Motor	28	0
Associated Cement New (2)	136	4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	680	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Gujarat Motor	28	0
Estrella Batteries	32	2
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	56	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1235	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1310	0
Hydro Electric (7)	127	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	237	8
Central India (5)	650	0
Swadeshi Mills	127	8
Vishnu Mills (7)	645	0
Lakshmi Mills	260	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	0
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	105	10
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	4
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre. Construction First	103	0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	97	8
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	9
Tata Chemical	118	12
Walchandnager	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	110	0
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	50	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	8

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

The produce market was fairly steady today with moderate business. The Saurashtra Government has allowed exports of Groundnuts but an expert duty of Rs. 2/12 per cwt. is imposed. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	36	8	0
November Delivery	36	4	0
December Delivery	36	0	0
Bold Ready	35	0	0
Bold December	34	12	0
Bold January	34	12	0
Oil Bombay Mills	21	4	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	20	12	0
Oil December	19	14	0
Oil January	19	14	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	34	6	0
Bold	34	4	0
Small	33	0	0
Oil	20	6	0
CASTORSEED—			
Spot	23	10	0
January Delivery	24	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1322 cent points below New York May Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 18.

American Telephone and Telegraph	146-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	32
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-1/4
Chase National Bank	34-5/8
Firestone Tyre	47-3/4
General Electric	40-1/8
General Motors	66-1/2
Ingersol Rand	68
International Nickel of Canada "A"	27-3/4
National City Bank of New York	42-3/4
New York Central Rail Road	10-1/8
Sinclair Oil Corpn.	23-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corpn	16-7/8
Texas Corporation	63
Union Carbide	42-1/4
U. S. Smelting and Refining	37-1/4
U. S. Steeel Common	25
Western Union	16-1/2

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,690.00 shares.

The Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 25 and 24-5/8 respectively.

LONDON BULLION

London, Nov. 18.

London: Silver Spot and Forward 64d. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £12-8-0.

Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	8

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	8

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	9
New Victoria	2	0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	4
Palton (8)	109	0
Gold Mohor	310	0
New Kaiser Hind	305	0
Sajjan Mills	155	0
Osmanshahi (16)	240	0
Azamshahi	270	0
Air Services	4	8
Air India Tata	58	0
Hind Motor	5	0
India Steam	7	10

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 19

The local bullion market was firm today with active buying in Silver. The Reserve Bank has not issued any statement regarding rumours current in the market and if sales of Silver are reduced or stopped, bulls are likely to push up Silver price by about Rs. 10. The future course of Silver prices entirely depends upon sales of Silver by the Bank.

Magsar delivery opened at Rs. 169/12 and declined at Rs. 169/6 on scattered selling. At this level there was active buying by professional bull operators and Silver advanced at Rs. 170/4. Ready Silver was offered seven annas under Magsar quotation at Rs. 169/13.

Magsar delivery Gold after fluctuating between Rs. 113/14 and Rs. 113/8 steadied at Rs. 113/11. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114/12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76/8.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	169	8	0
Magsar dely.	170	2	0
Ready Gold	113	12	0
Magsar dely.	113	9	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

	Bales.
Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1949 to 17th Nov. 1949	52,749
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1949 to 17th Nov. 1940	189(077
Same period last year	284,627
Estimated stock of daw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th Nov. 1949	355,895
Same time last year	676,938

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	96	12	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent. 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	96	0	0
3 per cent Con.	97	9	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	14	0
3 per cent 1952-55	102	0	0
3 per cent 1957	101	11	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	3	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	10	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	6	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	2	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	4	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	4	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	102	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-66	113	0	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent Bombay 1962	98	12	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	0	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	0	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	6	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	6	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.P. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99	12	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99	0	0
4 per cent B.P.T. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109	8	0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni. 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. I. 1956	113	12	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 18.

KARNAK	Nov.	77.85+45
	Jan.	75.25+65
	Mar.	74.30+55
ASHMOUNI	Dec.	69.30+15
	Feb.	68.30+2
	Apr.	67.00+?

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

MILLS

Apollo 2-11-3
Bharat 28-10
B. Dyeing 1016-4 18-12 17-8
Bradbury 460
C. India 216 17 16-8 17
Colaba 115
Gokak 249-8 50
I.U. Defd 1-11-6
„ Ord 10-14 11
Indore 118-12
Kohinoor 269 68-4 69-8 69-4
Laxmi 700
Meyer 110
Model 171-4
New Great 139
Sassoon Silk 32
Simplex 175 76 75-8
Svadeshi 254 55-8 55
Vishnu 216-4
Scindia 12-14 13 12-15 13
Baroda 116
Central 78 78-4 78
„ New 79-8
Imperial Old 1732-8 33-12
„ New 431-4
India 170 69
Union 7-4 7-2
U. Commercial 44
Ahmedabad 123-12
Andhra 1405 3-12
Suburban 142-8
Surat 126-4 25
Hydro 152
Power 1467-8
„ Pref 1310
I. Mercantile 37
New India 57
B. Steel 21-4 21-14 21-10
I. Iron 28-12 28-10 28-15
Tata Defd 1351-4 50 67-8 60 70
„ Ord 282 85
„ IInd pref 136 36-4
Alcock 246-4
ACC 141 41-4
Belapur 198 200
BB Old 327-8 32-8
„ New 120 18-12 20
„ Petrol 1-7
BIC 8-8 8-7
I. Copper 2-6
Dharamsey 38-8
Port Canning 60
P. Const 85 86-8 86
Shivrajpur 31
Tata Chem 11-10 11-11
„ Oil 46
Wimco 191-4 90

A Fantasia

TRIP TO PARADISE

BY

S. KRISHNIAH

I think I was involved in a motor accident. When I regained my senses, I found myself travelling at a supersonic speed in a jet-propelled passenger-craft of about double the size of a 'Constellation'. Not being quite sure of my bearings I beckoned the hostess. I shall not attempt to describe her incomparable beauty.

"You are awake, are you?" she asked me as she came near. "How do you feel?"

"Not too bad," I replied and I found that I was possessed by an inordinate desire to get to know this luscious female. "May I know your name?"

"Sure. I am Venus....Will you have coffee or tea?"

"I'll have a large whisky, if I may. You see I come from a Prohibition Area."

She fixed me up with the drink. I was feeling like heaven what with whisky to drink after two years and Venus standing by my side willing to refill my glass.

"May I see your ticket?"

"I don't know whether I've got one. I don't even remember getting into this plane."

"Oh yes. You were insensible. Capt. Yama must have your ticket."

"Capt. Yama?"

"Yes. He's the pilot."

"Just a minute, where are we going?"

"Paradise of course."

"Am I crazy or am I dead?"

"I know you are dead but I'm not quite sure about the other thing. You see, you have a nasty head-injury."

"When do we reach Paradise?"

"Soon Mr. Marconi says that we are already a couple of billion light-years from the earth."

"Who is Mr. Marconi?"

"Oh, he is the wireless operator."

●

Venus left me in spite of my numerous ocular libidinous advances and I was left to contemplate the rest of my fellow-travellers. We were about a hundred in all and most of them were old, uninteresting specimens of humanity.

In another ten minutes Venus asked us to fasten our belts as we were going to land in Paradise. Capt. Yama might have been an adept in other things but he certainly was not a good pilot. We made a very bumpy landing.

As we got out, I found that I headed the passenger list and Venus escorted me to the portals of where I was going to spend Eternity. St. Peter looked me over, checked on the details and opened the golden gates.

I held out my hand to Venus.

"Well, Venus, when do I see you again?"

"You are wasting your time, boy," St. Peter interrupted me. "She is booked every evening for the next five thousand years."

Anyway I squeezed her hand hopefully and passed through the gates. Five thousand years will pass in no time!

I shall not attempt to describe what I saw. The grandeur of Paradise beggars description. I was lost in wonder and astonishment.

"Mr. Krishniah, I presume?" asked a gentleman coming up to me and extending a hand.

"Yes." I assured him and shook hands with him. "May I know who you are?"

"I'm Marco Polo. I've been detailed to show you round the place."

"How do you do, Mr. Polo? It is very kind of you to have met me at the gates."

"That's all right. It's part of my duty to act as guide to new-comers. Shall we go?"

●

Mr. Polo had a small cloud for himself and we both sailed in it.

"This must be a wonderful place," I ventured to say, "I think I'm going to enjoy myself immensely."

"Oh yes. You'll enjoy yourself very much. But just now things are bad. Our financial resources are low and it is poverty everywhere here."

"Poverty? Here, in Paradise?"

"Yes."

"But how could that be?"

"You see, a week ago Dillinger robbed the Reserve Bank of Paradise."

I was surprised and rendered speechless.

"Shrimathi Lakshmi has become bankrupt, and poor Croesus, the Cashier, was wounded during the hold-up."

"But how can such a thing happen?" I asked as soon as I regained my power of articulation.

"You see, down there in Hell all these fellows joined together and planned a raid. Satan delegated Dillinger to be in charge of the hold-up. The Brothers Wright built an interstellar autogyro. Faradey and Avagadro provided the atomic energy necessary since the burning brimstone in Hell contained a lot of uranium. Of course Gopernicus and Galileo sided with these rogues and navigated them. They took Paradise by surprise and made a clean job of it."

"Then I suppose we all have to spend eternity in utter poverty?"

"Oh no, my friend, don't be so gloomy. Mercury has already been sent down to earth to approach Mr Truman for a loan."

"Do you think our winged messenger will succeed?"

"Of course, there is no doubt. Mr. Roosevelt has strongly recommended the loan application....Can you see that building over there?"

Mr. Polo pointed out a building about five square miles in floor-area and about a mile in height.

"Yes. What is it?"

"That's the library."

We parked our cloud near the building and got in through the sky-light.

"Who is that blind man, Mr. Polo? And what can he read in the library?"

"He doesn't have to read. He is Mr. Milton. It is his express wish to remain blind even in Paradise. The lady he is talking to is Shrimati Saraswati. Mr. Homer, Sri. Tagore and Mr. Milton are assisting her to write an ode on the hold-up of the Reserve Bank of Paradise."

"But I think the panel is wrongly chosen," I commented. "Shakespeare and Kalidasa must have been there instead of Tagore and Milton."

"How could they be? Shakespeare, Kalidasa and Dante are obviously engaged in writing a panegyric about this episode down there in Hell."

We left the library and sailed again on Mr. Polo's nimble cloud.

●

"There are a lot of places to go to here," Mr. Polo explained to me. "If you are keen on attending a ball, there is one this evening with the Paradise Dance Band conducted by Johann Strause in attendance. It is a pity that the concert programme is cancelled."

"Why, Mr. Polo?"

"You see, both Mr. Beethovan and Sri Thyagaraja are engaged in assisting Euterpe to compose the music for the ode, which Srimati Saraswati is writing."

"That must be a grand effort. I hope I won't miss it....What is that huge building?"

"That is the auditorium."

We parked the cloud again and went into the huge hall.

At the entrance was a huge notice-board on which was painted:

TONIGHT AT NINE

SUBJECT FOR DEBATE: Could Another Raid by Satan Be Prevented By the Use of NON-VIOLENCE?

MAIN SPEAKERS: Mahatma Gandhi will support the motion.

SUPPLEMENTARY SPEAKERS:

FOR:—Gautama, Lao Tze, Socrates, Emperor Marcus Aurelius, Cardinal Newman and others.

AGAINST:—Minerva, General Joshua, Demosthenes, Julius Ceaser, Emperor Napolean, Lord Clive, Herr Hitler and others.

PRESIDENT: ST. THOMAS.

My eyes avidly read the names of these celebrities. I mentally resolved to attend this debate at any cost.

"Mr. Polo," I called him as soon as I could collect my wits, "How can people like Hitler, Napolean and Clive be in Heaven? It doesn't stand to reason. They were the worst sinners on earth!"

"Of course they were. But you see having them here is part of Divine strategy. If these fellows are sent to Hell, they will only serve to strengthen Satan's army. You see what happened sending Dillinger to Hell."

"I understand. There is another point, Mr. Polo, I want you to clear. Why has St. Thomas been chosen as the President of the debate? I don't think he can compare favourably in intellectual brilliance with any of the speakers."

"You see, St. Thomas always presides over debates. Any speaker who can quieten all the doubts of St. Thomas wins the day."

"Oh, I see."

●

We got on our cloud again and started when we heard a voice shouting for my guide, Mr. Marco Polo.

We pulled up and waited for the other cloud coming behind us. There were two gentlemen on it.

"I say, Marco", shouted one of the men in the cloud, whom I had no difficulty in recognizing as Capt. Cook. "This gentleman who has just arrived wants to see the houris. Any idea what they are or where they are?"

"Can't say where they are, old boy." shouted back Mr. Polo, "I know what they are of course. Try Vasco de Gama or Columbus. One of them might be able to direct you.. ....Cheerio."

We took a different direction.

"Were you married?" Mr. Polo asked me.

"Yes, Mr. Polo. My wife must be still on earth."

"What was your profession?"

"Writer—not a famous person but one in the common run."

"You are an author are you? Then I must take you to Mr. Confucious."

"What is he doing here?"

"He is the Managing Editor of "Paradise Times" which Mr. Caxton prints and publishes.....What do you write?"

"Short stories."

"Signor Boccaccio is in charge of the Fiction Department. We are good friends. As a matter of fact it will be rather difficult to see Mr. Confucious now, as he is busy writing the editorials for the numerous supplements regarding the financial crisis."

"I only hope they pay better and more promptly here than they do on earth....What is that, Mr. Polo that tiny speck far away to our right?"

"That must be Capt. Yama coming on his second trip....Now I must go back to the entrance. Will you excuse me?"

"May I come with you? Some of my friends involved in the motor accident might be arriving."

"All right, please yourself."

●

When we reached the entrance we found a lot of people waiting to see the new arrivals. I was in the background as the gates opened and St. Peter let in one by one the new-comers as Venus ticked them off in her passenger list.

Plato was standing beside me and I was dividing my attention between his learned discourse with Ramakrishna and the amorous advances which Rudolph Valentino was successfully making towards Marie Antoinette. But a sudden commotion in the crowd put an end to the discourse and to the advances.

A tall handsome man, a new arrival, entered Paradise and immediately two very pretty women ran towards him and clasped him in their arms.

"My darling Ramesh, I've been waiting for you for the last two years," said one.

"Oh, my husband!" exclaimed the other, "I've waited ten years for you."

"Leave Ramesh alone," said the one to the other, "He is my husband!"

"He was mine before he married you!"

The one slapped the other and was in turn pulled by the hair.

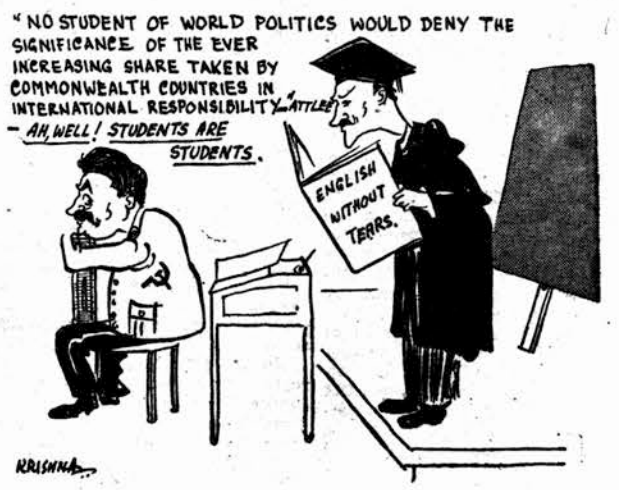
"Wives! Wives, please don't quarrel!" entreated the distracted husband.

The crowd of sight-seers had increased. It was just as if it was a thoroughfare in Bombay or Madras where a trivial quarrel or mishap draws an ever-increasing throng of people from mysterious sources.

"This is a bad state of affairs" remarked Plato.

"But, Mr. Plato," I ventured to say, "this must be quite common. Obviously this man has been married to both of them. Isn't there any rule here in Paradise regarding that? Can't that man keep both his

(Continued on Page 31)


"NO STUDENT OF WORLD POLITICS WOULD DENY THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVER INCREASING SHARE TAKEN BY COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY" — ATTLEE
AH, WELL! STUDENTS ARE STUDENTS.
ENGLISH WITHOUT TEARS.
KRISHNA

"Mankind will not be satisfied with a statement that agreement is impossible. Agreement will be found, because it must be found".—Gen. Romul.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

After about twenty-four hours' journey, as the Punjab Mail shunted into the railway platform of Raja-ki-Mandi (Station to alight for Agra), hundreds of little boys and girls were seen standing there, eagerly awaiting to welcome Dada. It was a great joy to meet them all.....

In the evening, we went to meet Diwan Lilaram Premchand Wadhwani, your Dada's old teacher, who now stays there. Old in age he was, but what illuminating face he had.... He was cordial and good and loving as ever, and to see him was a divine experience!

On the 5th November morning, there was a preliminary meeting with the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers. We had a heart-to-heart talk, and the misunderstandings were all removed. In the afternoon, there was a business meeting in which elections, etc., were held.

Then there was the Child Welfare Conference, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Shri Khorshed Lal, and later under the guidance of Shri Chaube. Besides Dada, others who addressed the Conference were Professor Shukla of Benares, Shri Phadke of Ghaziabad and Professor Bhambhani of Agra.

Foon-lit Visit To Taj

At night—it was the full moon lit night—we went to see the grandeur and beauty of the Taj Mahal. Marvellous it was, and how else shall I describe it? I am sure, I knew very well everything about the Taj—but to see it, and specially on a full moon lit night, is a wonderful treat indeed!

On the 6th November morning, we went again site seeing, and visited the Jumma Masjid and the Agra Fort, and once more the Taj in its day light glory. We also had a round of the Agra bazaar and streets. Agra is an old city, and has a charm of its own!

In the afternoon, there was an open session of the Conference, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Shri Keshav Dev Malaviya who had especially come for the purpose from Lucknow. His speech was inspiring, and surely enthused a new spirit in the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers.

At night, we met again for the formal business. And thereafter, we witnessed the children's Variety Entertainment performence, which was really superb. Little boys and little girls did their best on the stage, and their histrionic art was much appreciated by the audience.

Homage At Bapuji's Samadhi

On the 7th November morning, well left Agra by motor bus for Delhi, when it was a pleasure to meet some old friends. On the 8th November morning, we visited Rajghat and paid our homage to Bapuji. We also saw the Red Fort, and had a round in the Chandni Chowk.

In the evening, there was a Variety Entertainment Programme by the Hauz Qazi Balkan-ji-Bari Children, and later, the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers' meeting at the National Club. We were happy to meet each other, and after a little talk and question-answer, everyone promised to work for the Children's cause with fresh enthusiasm and full vigour.

We left Delhi on the morning of the 9th November—Vidya and I—and reached here on the 10th November morning, to resume our different duties. How hard nearly a week flew away so soon! And well, how can we ever forget the happy memories we have brought with ourselves from Agra and Delhi!

I think it would be ungrateful of me if I did not mention the names of those friends there who helped in making the functions successful as they were: Shri L. N. Saxena, Shri B. N. Hondasani, Shri S. B. Hingorani, Shri Devendra Agarwal and other friends of the U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Radha Raman, Shri S. K. Gupta, Shri O. B. Saran and other friends of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, besides of course, numerous little boys and girls—Members of this Great Brotherhood! Our heart-felt gratitude to them—and thus may our Movement progresses well and grows strong!

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, hoisted the National Flag on the occasion of the Balkanji-Bari annual celebrations held recently at the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay.

With Mr. Herbert Morrison in the driver's cabin — Britain's first double Decker train had its inaugural run from Charing Cross. Photo Shows:—Mr. Barnes the Minister of Transport in the bottom compartment of the Driver's Cabin with Mr. Morrison in the top compartment as the train leaves.

INEFFICIENT

Little Billy had been naughty all day and Mother said she would ask Father to punish him.

"I don't want Daddie to spank me," protested Billy.

"Why not?" demanded Mother.

"Daddie doesn't know how to do it—he hurts."

A THOUGHT

If all who hate would love us,
And all our lives were true,
The stars that shine above us,
Would brighten in the blue!

DUCK IN WATER

There are several reasons. For one thing, the feathers which cover the body of the duck are so thick that the water does not come in contact with the air underneath the feathers, so that the skin of the duck is kept dry and warm.

But this would not be enough by itself. There is a structure called a 'gland', which has a opening on the back of the duck, near its tail. The business of this gland is to make oil, and quite a lot of oil is produced from it. This oil is used by the duck to smear over its feathers to make them extremely smooth and waterproof.

GANDHI SAYS .....

This game is very instructive as well as interesting. The greater the number of players, the merrier the game.

The players first arrange themselves in one line and one senior boy stands outside and gives orders. Each time he orders them to do anything with the name of Gandhi, all the boys obey him. But if he does not utter the name of Gandhi, nobody should listen to him.

For example, if he says, "Gandhi says, laugh!" all players must laugh. But if he says only "Laugh!", nobody should laugh. But so many players are apt to commit mistakes at one or the other time. Some might obey his orders while he does not say 'Gandhi' and whoever obeys him when he does not say 'Gandhi', is out. Whosoever remains to the end wins.

Balkan-ji-Bari

A new centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari has been started in Jawahar Camp. Children of Lake Beale Camp went on an outing, and the Sabarmati Camp celebrated Guru Nanak's Birthday.

Boys and girls and Workers of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, numbering about one hundred, went to Matheran where they stayed for a week. They had a very happy time together.

Who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its enrolment forms to-day from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

HUNT FOR SECRET OF LIFE

Atomic Scientists' Latest Find: New Experiment On Mice

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

A NEW nucleic acid, the existence of which hitherto was unsuspected, has just been isolated by Atomic Energy Commission chemists here.

This represents a long step toward penetrating the secret, and conceivably eventually synthesizing, life itself. For the nucleic acids, the elemental substances from which the nucleus of the living cell in both animals and plants is formed, stand at the threshold of all life on earth.

All thus far isolated—this is the eighth—are extraordinary complex materials. They are made up of nitrogen, sugar and phosphorus molecules. These are joined together to form super-molecules, which in turn are linked to other substances to form nucleo-protein molecules. These make up the "genes", invisibly minute bodies which are strung together in chains in the nucleus of every living cell and determine its growth and behaviour.

Life starts somewhere about the stage of the nucleo-protein molecule. Some of the most minute of living things, the filterable viruses, which are responsible for a host of deadly diseases, have been demonstrated to be nothing more than molecules of this sort—which act, however, as if they were independent plants or animals, so minute that they are invisible under the most powerful optical microscope.

The number of nucleic acids which enter into the molecules of the cell nucleus is unknown, but the chemists here believe that with the latest addition, which has been named Adenylic Acid, the end is at least in sight. Their job is to find all of them as rapidly as possible.

The particular interest of the Atomic Energy Commission is to determine just how radiation of different kinds and intensities affects the cell nucleus causing death of tissue, altering cell metabolism to bring about cancer or, if germ cells are affected, causing great changes in heredity which is controlled by the genes.

This requires studying the changes caused in each of the constituents of the nucleo-proteins. It may be that only one or two of them are affected and are responsible for all the damage.

Because it is getting so close to the primal stuff of life, the Commission chemists here say, discovery of a new nucleic acid is one of the most significant possible events in biochemistry.

As the different primary materials which make up the cell nucleus are isolated, it is planned to label them with radio-active isotopes in an effort to discover how they are combined. This eventually may reveal the exact point where life starts—that is, where matter first attains the abilities of growth and reproduction which is the distinguishing mark of all living things.

There is the eventual possibility, of course, of starting it all over again.

More than 100,000 mice will be used in a ten-year experiment started at the Atomic Energy Commission's laboratories here to determine the effects of radiation on heredity of warm-blooded animals.

The geneticists expect to obtain as much information as could be gotten from the study of human beings—who follow about the same hereditary laws as mice—in 5,000 years. The little animals produce five or six generations a year. The average length of a human generation is 25 years.

At present, according to Dr. A. H. Holland Jr., Director of Biological Research at Oak Ridge, very little is known of human or mammal genetics and much that is supposed to be known may be all wrong. Very little actually is being learned from study of the survivors of the Japanese bombings, who were subjected to very heavy radiation which, theoretically, might be expected to produce many abnormalities in their descendants. Every birth in this group is being watched carefully, but there is a tendency to destroy secretly any malformed children. Thus any bad effects of the bombings might never become known.

The mice will be subjected to all known types of radiation of various intensities. Then they will be crossbred in different ways and the effects of each mating carefully noted.

A great deal of present information about heredity, Dr. Holland points out, has been obtained from studies of fruit flies, which have the advantage of producing many generations each year. Thus the effects of any change in environment will be reflected almost at once in the new generations. This has been an excellent procedure for obtaining fundamental data, it is stressed, but there is increasing evidence that men do not follow the same rules as fruit flies. They do, by and large, act genetically about the same as mice.

The mice are of several strains which have been carefully bred for many generations. There are no unknown factors in their heredity, so that any demonstrably genetic changes can logically be attributed to the radiation to which they are subjected.

At the outset of the experiment the Oak Ridge biologists tend to a somewhat optimistic view of the danger that radiation will seriously damage the heredity of warm-blooded animals. There will doubtless be some "monsters" among the progeny and there may be some beneficial changes.

But, as Dr. Holland explains, mammal conception is a competitive affair. First there is what amounts to a race among the spermatozoa to reach the ovum and any that have been weakened or otherwise damaged by radiation are almost certain to lose out. Second, the ovum also usually dies when damaged sufficiently for heredity to be affected. Obstetricians now believe that this is the reason for most spontaneous abortions. Nature is highly conservative and has provided these safety factors against too rapid change in the pattern of a race.

The majority of the genetic changes brought about by radiation, the Oak Ridge experimenters believe, will be what are known as "recessives". They will have no effect on offspring unless the same changes are common to both parents, which is quite unlikely.

There is a common opinion that all the changes which may get a foothold in the race will be damaging. This is by no means justified by past experience, the experimenters claim and it is quite within the cards that a very superior breed of mice will be produced.

No definite conclusions will be formed, it is stressed, until the ten-year period of the experiment is over.

THE REPUBLICANS SEARCH FOR A LEADER

Pain in The Louisville Courier-Journal
"Behind the crystal ball, fog."

Warner in The Indianapolis Star
"No more long hair, let's swing it."

NATURE' WASH-AND-BRUSH-UP

★

(Continued from page 2)

toilet is often carried to excess. Only purely aerial birds like swifts, and swallows and martins are much bothered with fleas and lice. This is because they are rarely on the ground and never indulge in dust-bathing, like so many other birds do.

Generally speaking, wild birds take great care of their plumage, and spend much time with beak and claw, preening and cleaning for hours on end. Dust-bathing is carried on by most ground-frequenting birds, and is very common in hot countries and in hot weather anywhere. A recently-discovered varient of this form of toilet is the use of live ants which certain birds place into their feathers to rid them of parasites.

Many birds bath in water, too, except those that live on the water. This habit persists in captivity. A pet brown owl was so particular about its bath that it wanted two baths daily and would never use the same water twice. Most birds have a small oil-gland just above their tails from which they oil their feathers after preening and bathing to keep them in condition. Some other birds, notably the heron and the bittern, have special natural 'powder-puffs' at the base of their tails. These are patches of bare skin which give off a powdery down in a fluffy way. This substance is wiped with the bill all over the feathers after a greasy, smelly meal of fish. Birds like night jars also have special finely-toothed claws which are used as combs for cleaning their feathers after feeding. Many birds also clean out their nests when breeding, removing the droppings of their young, and flying off with them to deposit them some way off. Birds even help to keep other creatures clean .Such is the habit of jackdaws which perch on the backs of sheep and cattle to search for grubs and ticks, of the African tick-birds which hunt carefully all over the bodies of hippos, rhinos and antelope for the same purpose, and of the tiny birds which enter the open jaws of alligators to pick their teeth. These latter are never harmed by the ferocious reptiles which seem to know the value of their natural scavengers. Even lizards will rub their faces in leaves or grass after a meal, and a glow-worm fouled by the remains of a snail it had been eating in the Himalayas was once seen to clean itself by stiffening its body and rubbing off the dirt with a tiny natural brush fixed to its abdomen. Many creatures are provided by nature with special devices for keeping themselves clean.

"HOW DO YOU FEEL?"

Herblock in The Washington Post

'ANOTHER CURTAIN'

Messner in The Rochester Times-Union

'Tito' Of British Empire!

Discussing British support for Czechoslovakia's candidacy for the Security Council, Mr. Kingsley Martin, editor of the London "New Statesman and Nation", draws an interesting parallel.

Approving the Government's attitude, he writes: "What does surprise me is that British newspapers, even when they mentioned the British support of Czechoslovakia, did not discuss the reason. I suppose Mr. Bevin argued that, according to the spirit of the U. N. O. Charter, Czechoslovekia was the proper candidate, because she was the choice of the Eastern Bloc. As the leading member of the Commonwealth Bloc, we could not afford a dangerous precedent. After all, what should we do if Dr. Malan opted out of the Commonwealth, and Mr. Vyshinsky then proposed South Africa as the British Empire member? Those who have potential Titos do not throw stones!"

The British Labour movement welcomed the British stand on this issue not only because of general agreement with the Czechoslovak claim, but also because it was the first occasion for many months that the British representatives at Lake Success had opposed the Americans on any important issue.

MUSIC HATH GREAT CHARM

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(Continued from page 2)

David played the harp, "was refreshed and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him." Shakespeare knew that healing lies in the concord of sweet sound.

On the other hand, it is recorded that the musician Timotheus caused Alexander the Great to fall into paroxysms of wrath when he played certain music.

This introduces an important feature of musical therapy, since one man's music may be another man's poison. There is a story which tells how bagpipe music saved the life of a wounded Scotsman but was fatal to fifteen Englishmen in the same hospital. When applying musical therapy, therefore, it is essential that the therapeutist should make himself familiar with his patient's environment, his likes and dislikes.

Contrary to expectations, jazz is prescribed in certain cases—it is even possible that in the near future a medicinal use will be found for crooning. In most cases, however, musical therapeutists recommend the old masters as being the surest and safest of agents to reanimate our lives in time of depression.

Let us talk it over—

THE spectacle of flying pots and pans in the usually peaceful atmosphere of my neighbour's house was enough to convince me that something was amiss. Within a short time I came to learn the cause of this upheaval was the twenty-four hours' notice served by the new find of a domestic aid!

Some days back my neighbour had started on a new experiment in her home. Being fed up with the servant problem, she had brought in a distant relation of hers to help her on the home front, which was getting unmanageable in her present delicate condition. Since I knew the lady for a long time, I could vouchsafe that it was not her intention to exploit the poor relation as some of the people around had averred. The neighbourly lady had fixed up the ter...s at twenty-five rupees, with food, lodging and laundry. The main idea behind was that the new find of the domestic aid being a relation of hers would not leave the lady in the lurch at the time of her confinement, a contingency one has to provide for, when entirely dependent upon hired servants. But the lady had obviously given one-sided thought to the tricky problem before.

Her new domestic aid was an old lady of poor means. But this is not to mean that she was dependent upon anyone for her bread. She had been earning her own up-keep for a number of years even though her two sons were earning members of the small family. There was no question at all of expecting her to be grateful to her new relation-employer. As a matter of fact, the new find was in the advantageous position of being the obliger. But that aspect of the situation seemed irrelevant to the person herself. For, within a few days of her arrival in the family, she began to show signs of dissatisfaction. Her new work didn't seem to be after her liking. The feeling of being tied down, which is unavoidable when one is entrusted with household chores was rather irksome to her. Working in a laboratory as a bottle washer or label-paster was more preferable as the hours of work were fixed, with a weekly off on Sundays. Being a domestic help was a different thing altogether. One could never be one's own master even if all the tasks entrusted to one are finished.

Well, if this state of affairs which is commonly found in Indian households can be chaffing to a woman who is not just a servant, how much more so it must be to all those maids, 'chokras' and cooks who after all are pure mercenaries? These things were accepted by them as a matter of course. But things have changed during the past few years. Since the war, we have been faced with an acute dearth of domestic servants. Newly started industries and factories attracted large numbers of wage earners. In their new employment they not only got higher wages but also enjoyed many amenities which they could never dream of in their traditional employment as domestic servants.

Until recently we could point out a number of households where sons, fathers and grandfathers had served either as cooks or personal attendants, or menials. This practice is of mutual advantage. The masters could entrust the entire house to the care of the servant while the latter could always be sure of receiving monetary help in times of emergency. But unfortunately, the employers were not quick enough to realise the changes that were slowly but surely taking place in the social structure. The domestic servant was still being taken for granted until the Second World War suddenly made the employer class sit up and think!

It is now being realised that conditions in this particular field of employment should be made more congenial. The servants in their turn have become very conscious of their rights and make no bones about demanding better wages, dhobi charges, hours of rest, a weekly half day off and some times even one month's leave with pay too! These amenities must be granted not just because they are common in most other employments but also for bringing about a most necessary change in our attitude towards this class of employees who have all along been treated as domestic drudges and automatons! If we want to have faithful service, the servant in the home must be treated as a human being. These are small things but they would mean so much to the servant in whose occupation the human factor counts a lot both to the employer and the employee.

—*Leela*

Voice Is Mirror Of Your Personality

SPEECH HAS SEX APPEAL BY PLAYING ON SUBTLE EMOTIONAL NUANCES

NOT long ago, a Hollywood visitor was favoured by a luncheon date with screendom's Number One glamour girl. When the great day dawned, he waited breathlessly at the Beverly Hills Brown Derby where the screen's lovelies gather to munch cabbage leaves drenched in mineral oil and be seen by other town luminaries.

When our visitor's glamorous date floated into the dining room, all conversation stopped. Her beauty was breath-taking. The head waiter humbly bowed her to the table where her nervous guest sat chewing his last fingernail. Then the luscious lady opened her mouth to utter a simple, "hello." It sounded like a pie pan dropping on a cement floor. Exit glamour. Exit interest.

The visitor left, marvelling at the studio sound technicians who could make this voice sound so lovely.

Hollywood's number one speech doctor, Dr. Simon Mitchneck, believes that sheer beauty cannot obliterate the disagreeable impression caused by a voice that is shrill and harsh. There are some physically unattractive people who can make you forget what they look like the minute they start talking. Their voices are soft, low and soothing, and actually have the power to make you fall in love with them.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's strong voice appeal undoubtedly helped him to win elections, to inspire confidence in his beliefs. His political opponents charged that his charm was more powerful than the cause he championed.

To the men and women who were his followers his voice carried a softness and sincerity that gave credulity to his promises. Through his "fireside chats", Franklin Roosevelt was able to project his real personality.

Emotional Nuances

Charles Boyer has only to murmur a "thank you" to a woman to make her feel he's making love to her. Few factors in the history of entertainment have been able to project such overwhelming sex appeal into speech as Boyer. Movieland analyzes this as a rare ability to convey subtle emotional nuances by using the right inflections.

When Frank Sinatra's crooning caused a national epidemic of wholesale swooping among the bobby-sox set it was in great part, due to the ance and project the impression of a ability of the singer to make his listeners forget his un-Tarzanic appear- dream-boy in the moonlight.

Looking at a portrait of Marshall Tito is the New York Metropolitan Opera Star Zinka Kunc Milanov. The singer has been accused by the Reds of being a spy, and Tito's mistress. She has scored heavy successes at the Metropolitan Opera. She has denied the charges of the Reds. She hails from Yugoslavia.

Dr. Mitchneck explains this as basically an illusion in the other person's mind. Matching that illusion requires salesmanship made up of nature and art to sell yourself.

"Miss Garbo is one of the perfect examples of an actress whose voice is charged with definite sex appeal", Dr. Mitchneck says.

"In a simple, restrained manner she manages to convey much more through the medium of speech than most actresses do with obvious tricks and devices. She achieves her purpose by pacing her speech slowly and deliberately. Her pitch is interesting and cultured.

"A high speaking voice in a woman," he goes on to say, "is one of the most unpleasant sounds in the world. Instead of attracting men, it will drive them away. It carries with it the personality of the speaker, usually that of a tense hysteric. On the other hand, a woman whose voice is pitched at a low range has an aura of mystery. In addition to the agreeable quality of her speech, there is a certain intriguing invitation in it."

Vitalise Voice

When Lauren Bacall burst into overnight screen popularity a few years ago, one of the favorite natinoal pastimes was trying to analyze her appeal. Physically, she was in keeping with the prevalent standards of pulchritude. But it was the innuendo in her voice that captured the fancy and imagination of audiences.

Here are a few of Dr. Mitchneck's suggestions for adding sex appeal to the average voice:

1. Put as much colour into your voice as possible. This will impart vitality and prevent its sounding dead and lifeless. The bored, indifferent, disinterested type of speech went out with Prohibition. The idea is to shade the voice, drawing from the middle and low registers.

2. A routine vocabulary tends to bore the listener because it is completely devoid of variety. The use of a ribald word can sometimes prove an unexpected adornment to the most classic speech and produce a stimulating response. A definition he gave of the center of the universe, went a long way toward winning for the great medieval scholar Abelard, the attention of his beautiful pupil Heloise.

3. Try to achieve contrast. For example, a woman under five feet would invariably invoke interest if she had a full rich voice. The exponents of the "clinging vine" school might disagree with this, but remember, the shrinking violet just shrinks; she doesn't attract too many suitors and her type went out with antimacassars and horse-hair sofas.

4. Women with dusky (not husky) voices create an aura of fascinating allure. Gypsies have most perfect example of this type of voice. Listen to them sometime and try to imitate the duskiness in their speech. It's mysterious as well as attractive.

5. Never speak too rapidly. You're apt to sound too eager and spoil the effect. This fault may be responsible for the fact that many women waited out their days in front of the temples of Babylon trying to attract passing males. If they had taken time and displayed a shred of reticence, they might have been more successful.

6. If you are pint-size, try to achieve a booming voice. If you are six feet or over, avoid the opposite vocal dimension. Above all, remember never to allow your voice to break involuntarily. The result will always be a frightening scream.

7. Don't vocally stay in the same social group. If you do, you will sound either stuffy or unwashed. Utilize the stimulating linguistic characteristics of all the social levels. Don't be coquettish in your speech or, your coquettishness will betray a total lack of intention to gratify the passions you arouse.

Miss Crystal Waters, an outstanding speech teacher in New York, starts her pupils by making them utter loud, deep groans as their first exercises. She advises them to speak in front of a mirror to acquire physical as well as verbal poise and appeal.

Some teachers advise the use of a hand-mirror to study the formation of each letter and vowel, others suggest wire or tape-recording machines to aid in discovering individual defects and faults, and at the same time to make comparative studies of progress.

Another speech authority in New York, Winifred McCardell Flood, currently working on the theory that nerves are responsible for so many of the rasping voices we hear, feels that a good job of voice correction can also correct many mental and emotional ills by restoring self-confidence. In the New York 'Herald Tribune,' she reveals that the voice defects of women are more offensive than those of men, and yet most of her students are male.

She attributes this to the fact that women are less aware of their defects than men, but feels that voice placement is even more important for them because they lack the natural resonance which men have. Too often, the feminine voice tends to be shrill, flat and completely without a trace of that most important quality —sex appeal.

CRAZY BETS ARE ALL THE RAGE

BY

C. A. WALLIS

OVER in Europe a lot of fuss was kicked up recently by the exploits of a sea-lion named by various newspapers—Sammy, Otto and Pierre (actually it was a sea-lioness, but we don't believe everything we read in the papers). Now this original creature, it seems, can swim, a fact which so intrigued an American radio programme that it sent her after Shirley May France to swim the English Channel. Why such a fuss has been made about this in the old world, no good American can understand. It was quite a humdrum exploit compared to thousands which the radio, press and other sections of the U.S.A. entertainment business are thinking up daily and nightly. Anything for a laugh is the slogan. And if occasionally your laughter sounds rather hollow, then laugh all the louder, to show you still adore the American century. "You are an

-Burck in the Chicago Sun-Times

'SORRY, OLD BOY—MUST WE RUB IT IN AGAIN, YOU KNOW'

American; therefore you smile." scream the posters on the hoardings, so laugh some more! The F.B.I. may be looking. Happy!

So far this year, Americans have obediently brought about ten million books on "How to be happy" a publishing trade paper revealed recently. Three hundred thousand of them bought a masterpiece entitled HOW TO STOP WORRYING AND START LIVING. Others preferred MEN UNDER STRESS, YOU MUST RELAX YOUR NERVOUS TENSION, NEW TECHNQUES OF HAPPINESS, AVOIDING THE NEUROTIC PATTERN, or the KEY TO HAPPINESS. It cannot be said that Joe Doakes isn't trying to do what the bill-board says. Hollywood too, is co-operating. The magnates recently promised that at least fifty per cent of the new movies will be comedies —and most of the others thrillers of the lighter sort. There's nothing more enjoyable than a good murder, the producers reckon and the radio boys agree. It has been estimated that no less than thirty-seven murders are committed each week on the four major networks.

Crazy bets are all the rage. The other day New York beat Brooklyn in the baseball world series, and Brooklyn's backers are paying up. A new York fan drives down Lexington Avenue in a pony-trap— with an unlucky Brooklynite in the shafts. A tubby little man marks painful way up Broadway propelling a rather worm pea-cut with his nose. In Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, another unlucky punter spends a whole day writing an apologetic sentence in chalk on a hoarding. Happy daze!

Radio, as our inappropriately named sealion indicates, pulls more than its weight in this hunt for hysteria. Ralph Edwards "truth or consequences" show, which spent about dol. 3,000 to prove sealions can swim is typical. When the idea was put forward Edwards asked a member of the audience if he could spare three weeks. The fellow had hardly replied yes when he was hurried aboard a plane and sent to Europe to watch over the sea-lion's activities. His reward is a dollar for every minute the sea-lion clipped off the Channel record (dol. 361 if you're interested.) Another brainwave of Edward's was to have a member of the audience sit underneath a hen for thirteen consecutive performances, offering him dol. 61,000 if the hen laid an egg on him during a show. The hen dodn't. For this sort thing, the sponsors—a soap firm—pay Edwards dol 10,000 a week. Happy daze!

The sad thing about all this merriment, however, is that it doesn't seem to work. Ask the Rev. Dr. Norman Peale, whose New York congregation is one of the bigegst and wealthiest in the country. Are they happy? No, says Doc Peale, who engaged six psychiatrists to make sure. He is "appalled by the nation's unprecedented abundance of mental misery". "At a convention of Middle Western business men", he reports, "I saw tension distorting practically every face. (In fairness I must point out that some Mid-West businessmen I've met look pretty distorted at the best of times). What's the matter with these unhappy Americans? Obsessions of fear, failure and impending doom, say the six psychiatrists. And who would argue with six psychiatrists?

I wonder why? Can it be that Americans don't appreciate all their Government is doing for them? Don't they approve of the sentiment preached by Clare Boothe ("war is better than crisis") Luce? Perhaps the news that atom-war isn't necessarily fatal (one pig survived Bikini with only his colour changed and the "loss of certain faculties") hasn't consoled some of these un-Americans who feel Atlantic Pacts are no substitute for Big Four unity and that American citizenship papers do not pay the rent.

But away with such treacherous sentiments! Switch on the radio, brother, it'll take you out of yourself! It's about time for the art linkletter programme. He's just promised to set up a girl from the audience as a bride, if she'll go to a convention of business men (not Doc Peale's distorted ones, I hope) and pick herself a husband —and she has agreed. Happy Daze' ....Well, daze, anyway.

NOBODY'S PERFECT

The male half of a new dance team was pleading with a producer.

"You never saw anything so sensational," he raved. "To finish our act, I take my partner by the hair and whirl her round for exactly twenty spins. Then I wind up by heaving her through an open window."

The producer paled.

"Heave her through an open window!" he exclaimed, incredulously.

"Do you do that at every performance?"

The young man shrugged.

"Nobody's perfect," he admitted. "Sometimes I miss!"

'HOUSING PROBLEM'

Dorman Smith in The Phoenix Gazette, NEA

"WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING?"

Justus in The Minneapolis Star

GANDHI LOOMS LARGER THAN INDIA IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Continued from page 7)

certainly a credit to our country.

Language Difficulty

This is also true in regard to the way in which several of them managed to surmount the barrier of language that came between us and Brazilians. While the bulk of the countries of Latin America are Spanish speaking, the language of Brazil is Portuguese. The only member of our staff who had the initial advantage of knowing the language right from the start was our extremely able and popular commercial secretary, Mr. A. G. Meneses. So far as the rest of us were concerned, we had organised for a few weeks a little conversational class conducted by one of the Brazilian members of the staff to create an interest in the Portuguese language, and it was very gratifying to see how by the end of the year several members of the staff had followed this up on their own and managed to get along with a fairly good smattering of the language.

Quite apart from its utility, the effort to learn the language of the country has a great psychological value. This works both ways. I found my own fascination for Brazil increased as I picked up a little of the language. Then, when I was rash enough to try a couple of public speeches in Portuguese, there was a strangely appreciative response from Brazilians: I would like to pay a special tribute to the Brazilian members of our staff for their keen co-operation and for the interest in, and loyalty to, India which they displayed.

Brazil is a country where a lot depends on 'boa vontade', which means goodwill. The personal approach and the personal response count for a lot. Rio de Janeiro has a very active social life during eight out of twelve months in the year. In our social contacts, we tried not to limit ourselves to the official and diplomatic circles, and we had the pleasure of entertaining at our residence several distinguished men of letters, artists, journalists and non-officials from other walks of life.

The Indian atmosphere was provided by various objects of art, paintings, carpets, records of Indian music, and the spicy Indian food which greatly tickled the Brazilian palate, and these pleased our Brazilian friends greatly.

On one occasion, an over-enthusiastic press reporter described one of the receptions at the Embassy as "a page out of One Thousand and One Nights" and recorded that "the One Thousand and One Seconds" in the oriental setting of the Embassy had come and gone too soon.

'Parvati' Makes Big Hit

One of Brazil's leading columnists and art critics, Senhor Gilberto Trompowski, commented with special interest in an article about an Indian Embassy reception on the 'alpana' design in the entrance hall made in coloured rice, on the touch of 'attar' on the guests' hands, and other distinctive features.

The one thing at our residence that was most admired was a bronze figure of the goddess Parvati.

The first twelve months of the Indian Embassy in Rio have projected India into Brazilian consciousness. The door between the two countries is now open, and boundless possibilities exist of a mutually beneficial friendship. With India's election to the Security Council of the United Nations, our country is destined to play a more important role in the councils of the world.

The countries of Latin America, numbering over a score, are today the biggest single regional grouping in the world organisation, and of these Brazil is not only the largest but the one that enjoys the highest prestige as a peace-loving and good neighbourly power. Our two countries thus occupy in their respective regions a somewhat parallel position. They are both emerging to a status warranted by their great potentialities, and yet they have the advantage of not having shed their sympathy for, and advocacy of, progressive causes.

Brazil, like us, has a tradition of Peace. That is perhaps why it responds to the epic figure of Mahatma Gandhi. One would like to think that Brazil and India will rise to greater strength, but that their leadership will be moral and not military.

Indeed, I was happy while in Brazil to hear from the Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris last year of the greater under-standing of the Indian point of view shown by the Brazilian Delegation since the establishment of our Embassy in Rio. One of Brazil's senior statesmen, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, who was at one time the Foreign Minister of Brazil and the President of the United Nations General Assembly, said to me that perhaps in the decades to come the centre of gravity in world affairs might shift from the temperate to the tropical regions and in that event obviously India and Brazil in their respective regions would have a notable part to play.

But whether or not such a sweeping development takes place, there is a fruitful field for India and Brazil to co-operate ever more closely in furtherance of the great causes they have at heart.

Leading Man Of Hollywood Thinks Poorly Of Women

BY

Sheilah Graham

Robert Cummings is a more fabulous character in real life than anything he has ever played on the screen—including the screwy inventor he is now portraying in "Free For All" with Ann Blyth—especially in the matter of building a home. Bob and his pretty wife, Mary, have just moved into an $100,000 number in Beverly Hills—supervised, designed and almost executed by Robert himself.

"The bathroom's a honey," Bob told me. "You must come and see it." So I did. Believing the modern bathroom is "impractical, non-utilitarian and a blight on American life", Bob designed the world's strangest for the new home which, incidentally, he calls the "Hotel" because it has more than 10,000 square feet of floor space and oodless of rooms.

The bathroom is not separate from the bedroom. There are no doors between bathroom, bedroom and dressing room, Bob's idea being that a person should not be exposed to cold by going from one temperature to another while undressed. Bob doesn't have to bend over to shave because a mirror is built out over his wash basin. There are mirrors everywhere. Mrs. Cummings can view herself from all angles while in the bathroom, which also contains an exercise section and a workshop built into the wall.

"Would you like a swim?" Bob asked me. When I said "yes", he took me to the bedroom window. "Swim", he said, pointing to the diving board on the window. I'm not that good. But Robert is. When he dried himself off, he showed me the elaborate vacuum-cleaning system installed in the walls of each room. "Just like hotels use—a suction system. I reckoned that even though it cost me about $8,000, I was saving money because otherwise we'd have had to have a vacuum cleaner on each floor and they wear out every year or so This will last a lifetime."

In the basement Robert has a complete cold-storage unit, such as butchers and furriers use to preserve meat and furs. Nothing has been overlooked. Even his new mouse-traps are different. They catch and electrocute the mice in one movement!

On the set, movie technicians and fellow actors like to have Bob in their pictures because there's never a dull moment. He rarely sits down between scenes of a film he is making, being too busy with his informal one-man show. A few of the props in Robert's "gag box" include a stalk of rubber bananas, a plastic nose which lights up, a dozen assorted wigs and toupees, a rubber duck, a pair of oversized ears, a football filled with helium gas which won't come down once it's sent up in the air, several lifelike masks of contemporary movie actors, and some mechanical mice.

Robert holds the all-time Hollywood championship for name changing. When he was trying to get an acting job in London, before crashing Hollywood, he used the name Blade Stanhope Conway. A little later, in New York, he changed it to Risdon Tillery. When he had a fling at Hollywood movies he changed his name again, this time to Brice Conway.

Makes Them Young

When he was born in Joplin, Missouri, he was named Charles Clarence Robert Orville Cummings. Once he got going in the movies, he settled down with his current monicker, Robert Cummings. He thinks he will keep it that way for a while—if all goes well.

Bob's cherubic countenance makes it hard to believe that he's in his early 40's. Maybe he will change his age now, as he changed his name in the old days, when he reads this. But he's one of the few seasoned leading men in Hollywood who can be romantic convincingly on the screen.

He doesn't look a day over 30 in "Free For All" even with Ann Blyth who is young, as his girl. He gave Deanna Durbin her first grownup kiss. But older leading ladies, like Loretta Young, in "Accused", ask for him because he sort of dresses them well from an age point of view. Also, Rosalind Russell found she looked younger with Bob making love to her —in "Tell It To The Judge."

Robert is sentimental about places as well as houses and women. He was planning a special pilgrimage to Harrowgate in England, but Columbia needed him too soon for "The Pretty Girl." Bob was stranded there in the late 1920's during a bicycle tour of England. On a sudden inspiration, he hired a local photographer to make a picture of his standing in front of the Harrowgate Theatre, and to alter the negative so that the marquee read:

"Blade Hope Conway in George Bernard Shaw's 'Candida'."

He sent copies of the photograph to New York with a note explaining that Mr. Blade Hope Conway was "at liberty."

Two weeks later, Cummings had a contract in his pocket for him to star on the New York stage in John Galsworthy's "The Roof." He dashed home to America, played the part. And was started on his stage and screen career.

Bob is happily married, but has strong ideas about women—all women, even his wife Mary—"They're all feather-fingered and irresponsible. Women are fine in an office, where they can be watched", he says, "but marry one of them, take her home, and she'll fall apart."

He has a desk built into a wall of his new home. Only he has a key to the desk. "That's the only way I can be sure I won't find my important documents upon a shelf with the milk bill. Women are charming, fascinating, tantalizing, good companions, fine as mothers, strong when they should be, tender when they should be, but at home they're just too inefficient."

He is just as outspoken about lawyers and actors. Robert has probably had more lawsuits and threats of lawsuits than even Errol Flynn. Most of Bob's have been with his ex-manager Oscar Cummings. For reasons of their own, they once pretended to be brothers. The relationship fell apart when Robert fired Oscar as his manager. Oscar sued Robert for the wedding reception he gave him—at Bob's request, said Oscar—and for commissions due him, said Oscar. They settled this one out of court. Robert now believes that if a man wants to be a successful movie actor, he must first study law.

Too Many Actors

About actors Robert says, "Too many actors spoil their chances by signing bad deals. Lots of newcomers sign with an agent who gives him a seven-year deal with options. The options are on the side of the agent who can fail to exercise them twice a year."

Bob is known as a "disappearer" on a film set. Director Charles Barton suffered during the shooting of "Free For All". As soon as a scene is finished, Bob vanishes like smoke in a wind storm. He slips away to places like the studio machine shop, to learn the best way to use a metal lathe, or the carpenter shop to tinker with a power saw. Bob was traced to the studio hospital one day by assistant directors who found him learning how to place a leg splint.

Robert's latest inventions, by the way, are a siren-type whistle, a new method of applying decal prints, and a saftey corset for movie stunt men He now is working on a midget motor which will propel invalids in wheel chairs.

Mai Britt, a skating star from Sweden makes a charming study as she rehearses her part at the Empress Hall, London for the ice—pantomime "Cinderalla on Ice".

SOVIET'S ATOMIC EXPLOSION

(Continued from page 23)

quite certain that Soviet engineers have spent months in calculating whether it could be so used, and if so how it could best be used, while I have spent a few minutes without adequate information. So if any of them read this article, they will doubtless laugh. Nevertheless, the figures are not ludicrously wrong. Twenty thousand tons of T.N.T. will boil about 30,000 tons of water, which corresponds to a volume of steam of nearly 40 yards cubed, at boiling point and atmospheric pressure. As superheated steam is wanted, the actual volume would be less.

A poem recently appeared in the magazine NOVY MIR, in which the poet Dalmatovski describes the blasting away of a granite mountain in the Taiga, that is to say, the frozen swamp to make it give up its ore. According to the poet, a more powerful stuff was used than gunpowder or dynamite. If the poet was correct, we must suppose that some way has been found of making the crater safe. But poets are not always correct, especially when they write about things they haven't seen.

Various minerals might be found in a granite mountain. Perhaps the most likely is more uranium. If so the mining operations are dangerous anyway, and a little extra radio-activity might not matter much. But it does seem probable that the Soviets have made a great moral gesture, in showing for the first time how the new source of power can be used for peaceful purposes. Such immense blasts are seldom wanted. But if they have been the first to use it for blasting, they may very well be the first to use it as a steady source of power. If they do so they will make as great a change in productive forces as they made in productive relations by the revolution of 1917.

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Omelette And The Man

BY

B. A. HONS

IF there is one thing I do not like in this world it is to see other people eat. I can pocket any amount of insult. I wouldn't care two hoots if I do not get my pay for a month. If someone breaks my left collar-bone one fine evening, I will at once turn round in good Christian spirit and request him to be kind enough to break the right one too. In fact it is next to impossible for anyone to irritate me; not even M. Vyshinsky would succeed, unless of course he knows the great secret, my one weakness.

It was, therefore, a perfect torture I had to undergo the other evening in that horrible place. You know how you feel when after a 6-30 show you get out of a theatre dashed hungry and ready to grab on any thing that might come your way. When I did manage to reach the footsteps of a restaurant, it looked as though the entire city population had assembled there just to spite me and measure the strength of my power of endurance.

I tried to push my way through. An unending stream of humanity was flowing steadily out while another endless mass of 'homo sapiens' was struggling to get in. It was worse than trying to get into a third class compartment, but dire necessity urged me on.

Wondering how much wiser it would be to run a catering business and trying hard to throw a glance or two at the presiding deity of the Irani, I made a desperate attempt to land myself in. You never can tell what will happen in this world of woe and uncertainty. Just by chance, the insignificant weight of my innocent person happened to rest for a while on the back of a rather pneumatic old gent. To be frank, he could have easily afforded to support a substantial percentage of the whole crowd there. But quite ignoring such talents of his, he began turning round—maybe to get a glimpse of my retreating self. Experience had taught me the value of silence and planned withdrawal; I dissolved myself in the moving crowd.

When at length my quota of pushing and pulling and pressing and squeezing was all over, I found myself within the restaurant hall, but only to add to my misery, for not a seat was vacant. Of course I wouldn't have cared if I were not so terribly hungry and if those innumerable men and women sitting all around me were not eating. But as it happened, they were not only eating but were showing all signs of enjoying it too. Quite the limit I thought.

●

If imploring eyes could have won anything, I would have won half a dozen chairs that night. Unfortunately however, it took me some time to realize that my imploring looks were not being appreciated by a preoccupied crowd. I coughed. I sneezed. I giggled. But no one seemed to care. Even the waiter, an institution for which I always entertained the most respectful regard, even he refused to comply with my request to use my palms as an emergency plate.

Rapidly losing faith in humanity, I resigned myself to my tragic fate when a young couple (May their tribe increase) began showing signs of quitting. I rushed to the spot which happily hastened their operations. And when they actually started their procession towards the exit, I mumbled thanks which sank into oblivion unacknowledged.

At long last I had become the monarch of all I could survey and decided to assert myself. Establishing myself firmly on one of the chairs, I threw my legs expansively on the other and shouted "Hey there!"

Although my shout was meant to fetch the waiter on duty, I saw a philosophically-dressed, be-spectacled, middle-aged man with a goofey expression on his face standing next to me beckoning to take that pair of legs off the chair. I did. The waiter came.

"Fowl fry", I ordered.

"Omelette and bread", said that man with the goofey expression on his face.

"Fowl fry for me," I repeated.

"Omelette and bread for me," said that man again in his subdued tone. I looked at him to show that I was not quite appreciating his demeanour. But he was looking intently at the table cloth trying, to all appearances, to study the possible texture of the cloth. I registered stern disapproval by pulling my chair an inch or two away from him.

The waiter hopped off when I once more said, "Fowl fry". This time that man went a step further by murmuring "fowl fry." Well that certainly was the limit. I turned sharply to him, intent on giving him a piece of my mind. But he was still studying the textile problem.

●

When the waiter returned and placed the fowl fry before me and the omelette in front of him, the man even trespassed the limit by stealing a casual glance at my plator and murmuring "Well, fowl fry."

If you were in my position, wouldn't you left off your attack on the foul and at once launched another one on that impertinent man? Of couse in polite circles one pretends not to notice such things! But in hungry circles it is different.

The periodical outbursts of that man were driving me into a desperate condition and the climax was due any moment. Yet he showed no signs of putting a stop to it.

On the contrary, he began: "You see, the issue between fowl fry and omelette is often decided by the consumer's habits. Indeed fowl froy needs a greater purchasing capacity. But my point is whether in necessarily indicates a stabler economy."

From the way he talked, it would have seemed that we were the closest of pals for ages and that we had just returned from a general body meeting of the International Monetary Fund. As I could remember neither of these, I turned to him to explain.

But before I could start, he said: 'Your demand for fowl fry necessitated obligation on the part of the seller, just as my demand for omalette. But there is a difference in the selling price which bears a direct ratio to the cost of production and which ultimately affects our basic economy.'

Things were getting slightly out of control and I realized that I was drifting swiftly on deep sea. But he just wouldn't let me talk. In one breath he added: "I agree that omelette comes from a by-product of fowl, but to maintain a sound balance trade is is essaintial to effect at least a 27 percent tariff cut under the Annecy Protocol. But there the problem is, will the consumer be ready to do it?

●

Yes, that is just what I am driving at. There cannot be surplus and shortage existing side by side. And if there is, it is a sure case of artificiality. And even if there is shortage one cannot see it in a restaurant because there one's demands get met with minimum, delay. And that naturally takes us to the problem of labour."

"But ....."

"Yes, I'll explain that in a moment. As I was saying, national economy can never thrive so long as there is an inverted fluctuation in the supply and demand of labour. The quality as well as the quantity of labour needed for omelette and fowl fry are so different that the important national question is, can the state afford it?

"Will you leave the State alone and ....."

"An, I thought you would raise that point. In fact it is a very common notion that a State's economy is different from an idividuals. Actually it is not. The exporting capacity of the State and the purchasing power of the individual are directly connected so that in that sphere there cannot possibly be any nullification of marginal value. Well I hope you follow, otherwise there is no point in continuing."

But will you please let me...."

"Oh certainly, certainly. But do not ignore the fundamental question. One must always ask oneself, cane the State afford it? An interesting side line of course is, will the dollar imports to a soft-currency area affect the sterling position of the bullion market? These are intriguing question no doubt, but important all the same. In fact the all-important problem of research for me at the moment is, will the inelasticity of trade, the uncertainty of defferred shares and the unmarketable credits of local bulls mend or end the economic frustration of a backward economy? A cool head is of course...."

But I was on the road fretting and fuming and cursing and swearing after that sudden dash from my seat via the country. I wiped the sweat off my forehead, but the world was still whirling dizzily about. Through the glass windows and through the suffocating crowd, I peeped into the restaurant. That impossible man with the most goofey expression on his face had resumed negotiations with the his omelette after pulling to his side my almost untouched fowl.

There was only one thing I could do to wreak by vengeance. I walked stealthily to the Irani at the counter, pointed out that man to him, and whispered in his ears: "The worst specimen Dr. Matthai can ever produce!"

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

Bridge "private eyes" may polish their magnifying glasses and unleash their bloodhounds for a study of today's crime hand.

West opened a low spade, East played the jack, and South won with the queen. Declarer noted that a successful diamond finesse would assure the contract, and therfore promptly led the jack of diamonds from his hand. East just as promptly won the finesse and returned spades.

South held up his ace of spades until the third round of that suit and then ran all of the dimonds.

West discarded two hearts on the third and fourth diamonds and finally decided to discard a low club on the last diamond. Declarer then needed a heart for his contract and led a heart from dummy. This gave West the chance to take his ace of hearts and the rest of his spades, setting the contract.

No experienced bridge detective should have much trouble discovering the criminal. However, you may want to decide what the crime was before you read on.

South was the criminal, of course, since he should have made his contract. Although it was clear that the contract would have been made if the diamond finesse had succeeded, declarer should have set up a heart trick before touching the diamonds.

If West took his ace of hearts at once, he could knock out the ace of spades, but South's holdup in spades would then completely shut out the West hand. East would eventually get his king of diamonds but would be unable to get his partner back to cash the setting trick.

If West failed to take the ace of hearts at once, South could switch immediately to diamonds and make his contract.

csxb snebn (

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 7 4
♡ K 10 6
◇ A Q 10 9 6
♣ A 8 3

WEST
♠ K 10 8 5 2
♡ A 7 3
◇ 8 2
♣ Q J 4

EAST
♠ J 9 3
♡ 9 8 5 2
◇ K 5
♣ 10 7 6 3

SOUTH
♠ A Q 6
♡ Q J 4
◇ J 7 4 3
♣ K 9 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	All Pass

TRIP TO PARADISE

(Continued from page 25)

wives?"

"No, Sir," Plato replied gravely, "Monogamy is the inviolable rule here."

"Then what will happen to this man and his two wives?"

"You wait and see," put in Henry VIII who had come up behind me.

Meanwhile the two wives indulged in despicable quarrel and not only tore at each other but also vied with one another in showering caresses on the husband.

●

At this intersting stage of development St. Paul arrived.

"Look here," he said sternly, "this quarrelling must cease."

The two wives whereupon simultaneously poured out their claims for the man who had been their husband on Earth.

"Please don't quarrel," St. Paul enjoined them, "Talk one at a time."

Of course St. Paul's words were respected and both the women quietened down. I slowly elbowed my way through the crowd and although Plato looked disdainfully at me, I was bent on hearing all that took place. I had just managed to reach the front-line between Rudolph Valentino and Marie Antoinette when, on a beatiful cloud iridescent with numerous varicoloured sunbeams woven into it, God himself arrived.

"What is the trouble, Paul?" he enquired.

"The same old trouble, Father. Two wives and one husband."

"Look here," said God to the husband, "Which is your first wife?"

He pointed to one of the two women clinging to him.

"I suppose the other is your second wife?"

"Yes, Father."

"Are both of them your legally married wives?"

"Yes, Father."

"Which one of them do you prefer?"

"I like best the one I left behind on Earth a few hours ago."

"Then you were married thrice?"

"Yes, Father."

"That complicates matters a little....Paul, ring up Solomon and Ram and ask them to come here. They were My best rulers on Earth and they should know what to do."

St. Paul went to St. Peter's lodge by the gate to contact the Brain-Trust of Paradise by wireless telephone.

●

"I say, Rudolph," I addressed the filmstar, "what happened to all the wives of King Solomon?"

"They were sent to Hell.....and you shut, up!"

I didn't like this taciturn filmstar and I edged closer to the French Queen.

In no time King Solomon and King Ram arrived in a golden cloud together. Ramesh his wives St. Paul and lastly God Himself explained to them the details of the case which needed their wisdom to effect an amicable settlement.

They thought for a little while and then consulted each other for a long time and delivered judgment.

"This man, Ramesh, by his good deeds and piety has earned the reward of spending Eternity in Paradise. As such he must choose the wife who pleases him most. The wife, who is still on Earth, does not come into the question."

When this judgment was pronounced Ramesh was not satisfied. He turned to God.

"Father, if I choose one what happens to the other?"

"Don't worry, son, she can have one of the numerous unmarried men who are here."

"In that case, Father," Ramesh continued, "since you are the personification of Goodness and Benevolence may I say that I do not want any of my three wives and shall be grateful if you will let me have one of the numerous unmarried girls you have in stock?"

I burst out laughing. I laughed so much that I woke up.

●

"I don't find anything to laugh at," said the doctor, "it was a touch and go affair. You could have easily died when you crashed into that truck."

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INDIAN GODDESS AT RIO

With a view to better Indo-South American relations, Mr. M. R. Masani, former Indian Ambassador, and Mrs. Masani made Indian Embassy, the home of Indian art and culture. The statue of Parvati in the background proved a big hit at Rio.

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